

The American Genealogist

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THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

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OF THIS AND THAT

In starting the one hundred and thirtieth issue of a quarterly periodical (about 8,400 pages, since a few issues contained more than the usual 64 pages each), your Editor realizes that the eleventh hour has struck. It is hoped the magazine can be kept going a little longer, but production costs keep rising: printing, postage, envelopes for mailing, clerical assistance, everything. Since 1947 I have typed the master copy for all but the index personally, but I am getting old and weary. The price will not be raised despite production costs, but we need more subscriptions to cover them.

Recently there has been a rash of requests from non-subscribers for sample copies. We send out no samples. The bare printing cost of a single issue is close to sixty cents, and that makes no allowance for all the other costs of editing and publishing a magazine.

Of late we have had too many long articles; that is to say, they have been received more rapidly than we can publish them. They are good articles; often the definitive, sometimes perhaps the final, word on the family of which they treat. But our capacity to absorb them has been reached for the present and it is doubtful whether any long articles (say of more than eight pages) can be considered until this coming autumn, for 1958 publication. We are doing our utmost to obtain shorter fill-in articles, relating to new discoveries or serious errors in previous publications, preferably early in date (1620-1750), so as to diversify the contents of each issue and make them of interest to a larger number of subscribers.

One of the Editor's "pet peeves" is the stapling together of the sheets of an article. Especially when the typing is on light-weight paper, the paper gets torn when the staple is removed. Simple paging is sufficient to keep the sheets in order. Many people are so fascinated by possession of a stapling machine that they even staple their checks to their letters. Do they really fear the checks will jump out of the envelopes? Often the checks are unavoidably mutilated in freeing them.....Yes, the Editor does this sometimes himself, just to show that he has a stapling machine.

JOSEPH YARD OF PHILADELPHIA, BRICKLAYER

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., of Des Moines, Iowa

No account of the Philadelphia bricklayer Joseph Yard has hitherto appeared in print. His name was, indeed, known to descendants of his son William Yard of Trenton, but supposing that Joseph was William's older brother, they failed to consult Philadelphia archives which would richly have rewarded them. The present account represents a transcription of the first sketch in a genealogy of the descendants of Joseph Yard, so far as known to me in 1956. Typed copies of the complete genealogy may now be consulted at the Trenton Free Public Library, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society.

The fullest account of the family yet published will be found in Early Settlers of Trenton and Ewing, 'Old Hunterdon County,' New Jersey (Trenton 1883), pp. 317-22, the work of the Rev. Dr. Eli Field Cooley (1781-1860), revised by his son Professor William Scudder Cooley (d. 1882) and edited by the latter's niece Hannah L. Cooley. This has been uncritically followed by all who have since written on the Yards: William Francis Cregar, Ancestry of William Shipley Haines (1887), pp. 25-29; Francis Bazley Lee, Genealogical and Personal Memorial of Mercer County, New Jersey (New York-Chicago 1907); the same author's Genealogical and Personal Memorial of the State of New Jersey (New York 1910); William S. Hornor, This Old Monmouth of Ours (Freehold 1932), pp. 408 f.; a brief posthumous note by the late Dr. John Leatherman Yard (National Genealogical Society Quarterly 30:19); and Frances H. Irwin, Ancestral Lines of Ann E. McCurdy Sterling (1937), a manuscript of which copies are on file at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania and the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. None of these, however, has an account of the progenitor of the American family, since they all supposed, as stated above, that Joseph Yard was William Yard's brother.

The consensus of the tradition has it that the original home of this family was Devonshire and this may actually be correct, but the true parents of Joseph Yard have not been discovered, despite much effort put forth by many, including the present compiler. The name Yard is frequent in Devonshire, as the various Visitations of that county show, but we cannot prove that Joseph Yard belongs to any of the families in the pedigrees. Nor can we accept the view that he was entitled to a coat of arms, as claimed by Mr. Cregar, who shows the coat.

It is alleged by Mr. Hornor that Joseph Yard came with his supposed brother William on the Ship Thomas and John in the year 1638. We have found no evidence to support this statement and the year is certainly wrong, for Joseph Yard was in Philadelphia before 1688. Moreover, Hornor is probably following, though in a garbled way, the passenger list of the Ship Thomas and John which crossed the Atlantic to Virginia in 1635. On the passenger list (see Hotten, Original Lists, p. 84) of persons who took the oath at Gravesend on 6 June 1635 appears the name of a William Yard, aet. 21, the only Yard on the ship. As this is 52 years before the earliest date that Joseph Yard is recorded in America, we feel certain that the passenger cannot have been his son. Whether the passenger reached Virginia and settled there, we do not know, and we can find no evidence of him in later Virginia records. The late Frank Willing Leach, a Philadelphia genealogist with a reputation for careful work, states in an article in The North American for 7 April 1912, that Joseph Yard crossed the Atlantic in 1669 and settled among the Swedes in what is now Delaware, that he afterwards built the Swedes Church at Wiccacoa, Philadelphia County, which was begun in 1698. Efforts to find Mr. Leach's source have failed, though we can prove that he was right in saying that Joseph Yard built the church in 1698 (see below).

The earliest record of Joseph Yard thus far found is a deed dated 4 6th mo. (August) 3 James II (1687) whereby John Austin of the County of Bucks, Pa., ship carpenter, conveyed to Joseph Yard of the County of Philadelphia, mason, for £6 current money of said province, a lot in the town of Philadelphia, 66 by 60 feet, bounded north by James Jacob's lots, east by Third Street from the Delaware River [so designated because the early Philadelphians numbered their streets also from the Schuylkill River], south by John Austin's lot, and west by a vacant lot, with all the rights, etc., the same which James Jacob conveyed to grantor hereof by deed of 3 6th mo. 1687 [Philadelphia Deeds E-1, p. 561; witnesses: Philip James, Pat Robinson, acknowledged same day, recorded 16 6th mo. 1687].

In 1692 Joseph Yard signed a petition in Philadelphia [Penn. Mag. of Hist. & Biog. 38:499]. By deed of 10 June 1693 Patrick Robinson of the town and county of Philadelphia, attorney for Robert Webb of Maryland, mercht, conveyed to Joseph Yard of said town and county, mercht, for £6 silver money of said province of Pennsylvania paid, a lot on High Street, Philadelphia, containing 66 by 306 feet, bounded north by Back Lots, east by a vacant lot, south by High Street, and west by Third Street from the Delaware [F-4, p. 147]. Joseph Yard was grantee in a deed dated 6 Dec. 10 William III

(1698) whereby William Snowden conveyed for £135 a lot on the south side of High Street in Philadelphia, with houses, yards, orchards, etc., 25 by 100 feet, bounded north by High Street, east by Wm Snead, south by Francis and Mary Cook's lot, west by Third Street from the Delaware, acknowledged 10 Dec. 1698, recorded 27 March 1721 [Deeds F-2, p. 174]. On 30 May 12 Anne (1713) William Aubrey of London, Great Britain, merch^t, and wife Letitia; Daniel Whorley of Chalfont St. Giles, co. Bucks, Great Britain, gent.; Samuel Waldenfield of London, linen draper; Henry Gouldney of London, linen draper; Samuel Carpenter of the city of Philadelphia, merch^t; and James Logan of said city, gent., conveyed to Joseph Yard of said city of Philadelphia, bricklayer, a property on Front Street, bounded on the south by George Eglesfield, east by Front Street, 49 feet north by John Kaighn, and 100 feet west by Thomas Masters, with buildings thereon, part of a lot 172 by 402 feet, occupying the corner bounded by Front, High, and Second Streets, and on the fourth side a line 172 feet from High Street which, in turn, was part of a patent given by William Penn, 29 March 1701, to his daughter Letitia now the wife of William Aubrey, and by William Aubrey and wife Letitia conveyed to the grantors above named in trust, with Samuel Carpenter and James Logan as their attornies [Deeds F-4, p. 159]. This was the last real estate transaction of Joseph Yard as yet discovered.

It will be remembered that we have alluded above to the statement by Mr. Leach that Joseph Yard settled among the Swedes ca. 1669 and that no evidence for this statement has as yet been located. We now have to notice an association with the Swedes which can be documented. In general, see Horace Burr, editor, The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del., from 1697 to 1773 (Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware ix [1890], pp. 19, 25-27, 31 f., 38). The Swedes at what is now Wilmington were about to build the church now the property of the Episcopalians but then a Swedish Lutheran establishment and had made a contract with Joseph Richardson of Upland [now Chester, Pa.], but the contract was broken by Richardson. At this juncture in the planning Joseph Yard came unexpectedly from Philadelphia on 18 May 1698 and made application for the contract which was granted to him under "Articles of Agreement" between Hans Pielterson, John Stalcop, Charles Springer, Co. of New Castle, Christian Creek, and Joseph Yard, mason and bricklayer of Philadelphia, signed at Christeen, 19 May 1698, by the three men and witnessed by Ericus Biork, parson, J. Aureen [a subordinate parson], and Joseph Yard Junior. By this agreement Joseph Yard is to lay the brickwork for the new church for £86, to be paid in three install-

ments, £23 when he sets the door cases, the same when he finishes the arches above the doors, and the balance upon completion. He and assistants are to have food, drink, lodging, and washing, also good materials and labourers. Each party is bound for £172 [twice the value of the contract] for performance of contract. It is stated that Joseph Yard was assisted by his sons Joseph, William and John. On 12 Aug. 1698 Joseph Yard receipted for £86 and also for £5/4/6 "for my mortar Labourer the Neger." Later, on 7 Oct. 1698, Joseph Yard was at San Hook [New Castle] when asked to bid on the gable ends, and new articles were drawn up calling for payment of £45. It had been intended to affix to the brickwork on the outside of the building the metal letters of an inscription but the metal letters were not ready in time and hooks were inserted by Joseph Yard Jr. on which the letters might later be affixed. As is well known, this church was taken over by the Episcopalians after the Lutherans in Sweden ceased to send ministers for it and the building erected by Joseph Yard in 1698 is still in use for divine worship.

Mr. and Mrs. Courtland B. Springer, of Upper Darby, Pa., who are members of the Holy Trinity Church in Wilmington, inform me that they have found among the records of another "Old Swedes" church, that called Gloria Dei in Wiccacca, now downtown Philadelphia, that a similar agreement was made on 19 Oct. 1698 between Joseph Yard and the trustees of the Gloria Dei Church for the erection of its edifice. Like Holy Trinity, Gloria Dei was taken over by the Episcopalians under whose care it still stands.

Joseph Yard was an elder, probably the first one elected by the congregation, of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and as such attended the meetings of the synod in Philadelphia with its pastor, Jedediah Andrews, for a number of years (see Richard Webster, History of the Presbyterian Church in America [Philadelphia 1857], p. 93). The baptismal registers of this church begin in 1702 and while no child of Joseph Yard was baptized there, all being probably born before the registers begin, many of his grandchildren and later descendants do appear.

In 1704 the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia erected their first edifice, a building no longer standing but called "Old Buttonwood." A drawing of this building survives and has been often printed. The general features of the architecture as shown in the drawing so closely resemble those of Holy Trinity and Gloria Dei that it seems quite reasonable to suppose that Joseph Yard was also the builder of this structure as well. Indeed, it is highly probable that the congregation would have employed for the pur-

pose a bricklayer from among its own members. Naturally, a successful bricklayer in Philadelphia would have erected many buildings, but we know of no others that can be credited to Joseph Yard.

The Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia 1704-1776 (printed in 1847) show that from 1 Dec. 1704 to 14 Oct. 1715 at nearly every meeting Joseph Yard was present as a member of this council (see also Pennsylvania Archives 2:9:730). The Historical Society of Pennsylvania preserves in the Logan Papers 3:102 a petition of Joseph Yard to the Provincial Council dated 11 Dec. 1704, in which he states that, being summoned for jury duty, he had refused to take an oath, and was then fined 40/- which he paid under protest and he now prays the Council to remit this fine. The document is in the handwriting of a scrivener but the signature is fine and bold. There is also a nomination dated 2 Oct. 1705, presenting to the Governor the names of John Budd and Benjamin Wright for appointment of one of them as sheriff of Philadelphia County. On this document Joseph Yard's signature appears in first place among seventeen signatures. Each signature is accompanied by a seal and that with Joseph Yard's signature is the same as that used by four other signers and differs from the coat of arms claimed by Mr. Cregar. The third document preserved at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is a presentment of Joseph Yard on a return of the grand jury against William Rakestraw for libel, and is dated 5 April 1716 (AM 3054, p. 39). In this instance, Joseph Yard was not the complainant but merely the spokesman for the grand jury.

With William Yard and Justinian Fox [his son and son-in-law], Joseph Yard witnessed the will of Robert Turnham of Philadelphia, 6 Jan. 1707/8 [Wills C-80]; with Justinian Fox, that of Anthony Taylor of Philadelphia, wool-comber, 2 March 1707/8 [C-91]; and he was a witness to that of Thomas Oldman of Philadelphia, carpenter, on 15 Jan. 1714/15 [D-29].

The will of Joseph Yard of Philadelphia, bricklayer, dated 16 May 1716, probated 6 July 1716 [D-51], bequeaths first to son Joseph Yard and heirs and assigns the southernmost of testator's tenements on the west side of Front Street in Philadelphia; second, to the dear and well-beloved wife Mary, a life interest in the income of all the rest of the property, real and personal, and she is directed at or before her death to divide this among the five youngest sons and the survivors of them. The wife is named executrix; witnesses William Bissell, John Lloyd, John Cadwallader. The bond of Mary Yard, widow, and of Justinian Fox, baker, for her, both of the city of Philadelphia, dated 6 July 1716, is filed with the will. The will is at first

sight disappointing in that the five youngest sons are not named, but when the wife duly made the distribution as directed in the will, the several deeds were recorded, as also other deeds whereby some of the brothers conveyed to others of them at or near the same time, and the names of all the living sons were then recorded and in their order of birth. Two deeds, both dated 14 Feb. 1720/1, recorded 10 April 1721, provide full lists of the six names: the first [F-4, p. 365] has as grantors Joseph, John, George, James, and Benjamin, with William as grantee; the second [F-4, p. 152] has Joseph, William, John, James, and Benjamin as grantors, with George as grantee.

No daughter is named in the will but we have found the burial record of Mary who died *vitâ patris* and in the release to be described a bit later is found the name of another daughter, Elizabeth. The wife Mary is attested after her husband's death by the probate of his will, and she was an heir to the estate of her son John who made his will on 10 Feb. 1732/3. We do not know when she died. It is barely possible that she had been Mary Salisbury or at least relative of people with that surname. The will of John Salisbury of Queen Anne's County, Maryland, dated 24 Jan. 1728/9, probated 7 Sept. 1729, names brother James and his heirs; niece Sarah at her marriage or when 21; sister Mary; niece Margaret at her marriage or age 21; cousins William Yarde and George Yarde; executors: brother James and sister Mary; witnesses: William Ratcliffe, John Merideth Jr., Hannah Ratcliff. It is possible that the "cousins" were the like-named sons of Joseph and Mary Yard, though it hardly seems possible that Mary Yard is the sister Mary of John Salisbury.

To the lay eye of the present compiler it would appear that the legal settlement of Joseph Yard's estate was completed when the widow transferred various pieces of real estate to his sons in 1721, and that no further legal papers should have been necessary in his estate. Fortunately, however, in 1763 and 1764, his grandson Joseph Fox went to considerable trouble to record releases of rights to share in his estate by a large number of his natural heirs. We do not understand why this was necessary unless it was as a result of an attempt by Joseph Fox, as executor of his uncle, George Yard, who died about 1758, to show who were the natural heirs of Joseph Yard, in order to follow out the bequest of the said George Yard that, following a life trust to two children, Joseph Fox should pay £120 to the then surviving heirs of George Yard's brothers Joseph and William, and of his sister Elizabeth Fox. No record has been found in Orphans Court Minutes of other settlement of this estate and it may well be that the

releases now to be described were in lieu of that settlement.

Philadelphia Deeds I-4, p. 341, contain a release dated 28 July 1763 whereby a group of persons released for five shillings paid unto each of them in hand, and for divers other good causes, &c., their rights to Joseph Yard's property. These persons are listed as follows: Peter Pulling of the County of Philadelphia, potter, and wife Mary [he signed by mark as Peter Pullin, the only signature by mark]; Adam Karr of the same place, wheelwright, and wife Elizabeth; Rachel Douglass of the same place, widow; Collings [first name, which was William, is omitted, and he did not personally sign] of the same place, carpenter, and wife Susannah, being the four daughters of Joseph Yard decd who was the eldest son of Joseph Yard formerly of the city of Philadelphia, bricklayer, decd; Elizabeth Rakestraw of said county of Philadelphia, widow; William Martin of the same place, taylor, and wife Sarah, the said Elizabeth Rakestraw and Sarah Martin being the two daughters of Elizabeth Fox decd, who was the only daughter of the said Joseph Yard the elder decd; James Fox of the county of Philadelphia, cordwainer, one of the sons of said Elizabeth Fox; Benjamin Yard of the Province of New Jersey, blacksmith, one of the sons of William Yard decd, who was another of the sons of the aforesaid Joseph Yard the elder decd; Mounce Justice of New Jersey aforesaid, carpenter, and wife Elizabeth, one of the daughters of the aforesaid William Yard decd; Isaac Yard of New Jersey, hatter, William Yard of same place, sadler, the said Isaac Yard and William Yard being the sons of John Yard decd, another of the sons of the aforesaid William Yard decd; William Mershon, Joseph Mershon, and Benjamin Mershon, all of New Jersey aforesaid, the three sons of Mary Yard decd, who was daughter of the aforesaid William Yard the elder decd. These releases were made to Joseph Fox of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Esq., the other son of the aforesaid Elizabeth Fox decd. The witnesses were Elizabeth Rakestraw [doubtless the daughter of the signer of that name], Robert Wright, and Medam Martin [son of William and Sarah, signers]. All of the persons signed with the exception of William Collings, as noted above. The above indenture was endorsed by Thomas Yard of Trenton, New Jersey, hatter, one of the sons of John Yard decd, and brother of Isaac Yard and William Yard, two of the parties to the above written Indenture [who] granted, renused, released, quitclaimed, to the abovesaid Joseph Fox, his heirs, &c., all his rights to the estate, etc., on 12 Oct. 1764.

In addition, Philadelphia Deeds I-4, p. 345, has a deed dated 11 Oct. 1764, whereby Ann Yard of Trenton,

co. Hunterdon, N. J., widow; Benjamin Yard of same place, blacksmith; Archabel William Yard of the same place, baker; Mary Ann Yard of same place, spinster; and Jethro Yard of the same place, gent., the said Ann Yard being the relict and executrix, and the said Benjamin Yard being the brother and acting executor, and the said Archabold William Yard, Mary Ann Yard, and Jethro Yard being three of the children named in the last will and testament of Joseph Yard late of Trenton aforesaid, yeoman, decd, who was the eldest son & heir at law of William Yard decd, which William was one of the sons of Joseph Yard, formerly of the city of Philadelphia, Province of Pennsylvania, bricklayer, decd, conveyed to Joseph Fox of the said city of Philadelphia Esq., for £100 paid them, and for divers other good causes &c, all their interest, etc. Witnesses: Joseph Yard [the eldest son of Joseph and Ann Yard], Medam Martin [son of William and Sarah], Thos Yard, attested by Medam Martin of the city of Philadelphia, house carpenter, 20 June 1768, recorded 22 June 1768.

Finally, Philadelphia Deeds I-4, p. 347, contains a release dated 14 Sept. 1763, signed by Mary Yard of the County of Chester, Pa., spinster, the only daughter and issue of Benjamin Yard decd, who was the youngest son of Joseph Yard, late of the city of Philadelphia, bricklayer, decd, for five shillings, to Joseph Fox, etc., as above; witnesses: Robert Wright, Medam Martin, Joseph Rakestraw, acknowledged by said Mary Yard, 16 Sept. 1763, recorded 23 June 1768.

At first sight it would seem that these releases must contain the names of all heirs of Joseph Yard living in 1763, but it can be demonstrated that there were then living at least three children of William³ Yard (William², Joseph¹); three children of John³ Yard (William², Joseph¹); one other son of Joseph³ Yard (William², Joseph¹), and possibly even a sister of Joseph Fox himself, who did not sign and are not mentioned. Moreover, it is puzzling to see that whereas some of these persons were willing to release their rights for the paltry sum of five shillings each, several others shared the much larger sum of £100. However, it is entirely possible that "five shillings....and divers other good causes" may have been used in the same sense as the more modern "one dollar and other valuable considerations" often employed in deeds when those concerned desired to withhold from public knowledge the amount actually paid, and sometimes used in deeds to clear title when no cash at all changed hands.

Issue: order not altogether certain

1. ?Thomas, d. 1695 at Cohansey, Salem Co., N.J., without issue. On 4 Dec. 1693 he signed a prenuptial agree-

- ment with Ann Smith, widow of Thomas Smith (N.J. Wills, 1:432). Thomas Yard died intestate, adm'n granted 11 June 1695 to Ann Yard, widow (*ibid.*, 1: 529). This Thomas Yard may or may not have been son of Joseph¹ Yard.
- ii. Mary, bur. 21 Mar. 1702/3, Philadelphia, recorded in list of non-Quaker burials kept by Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.
 - iii. Joseph, d. Wellinborough, Burlington Co., N.J., 1 May 1738; m. Susanna —, bapt. with her five daughters at First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, 28 Feb. 1727/8; she m. (2) by N.J. lic. dated 18 Apr. 1739, Gabriel Blond of Burlington, Burlington Co., and evidently d. before him—see his will dated 7 Sept. 1764 (N.J. Wills, 4:46). The five daughters were Mary, wife of Peter Pulling or Pullen; Rachel, wife of William Douglass; Elizabeth, wife of Adam Carr or Kerr or Karr; Sarah, wife of Jonathan Wright; and Susanna, wife of William Collings.
 - iv. Elizabeth, d. between 1725 and 1763; m. ca. 1700, Justinian Fox, baker. They had three sons and seven daughters. See the Philadelphia North American for 7 April 1912; Penn. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., 32:175-199; The American Genealogist, 32:88-92.
 - v. William, d. at Trenton, N.J., bur. there 8 Dec. 1744; m. 5 Jan. 1702/3, at the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Mary Tindall, parentage uncertain. William Yard was the first clerk of courts in Hunterdon County. They had five sons and two daughters: Joseph, Mary, William, John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, and Jethro.
 - vi. John, d. unm. at Burlington, N.J., testate, between 10 Feb. 1732/3 and 13 Mar. 1732/3, will probated at Philadelphia (E-248). On possible issue, see The American Genealogist, 32:98-109.
 - vii. George, d. at Philadelphia after 19 July 1752, when he witnessed a wedding, and before 21 Sept. 1758 when his will was probated. His wife was named Elizabeth —, and they had three sons and three daughters, all dead by 1763 without issue.
 - viii. James, living 24 June 1724, but no further trace of him or issue.
 - ix. Benjamin, living in Chester County, Pa., 1732; not found after that date; m. Elizabeth —; only issue a daughter.

We now present a brief list of important corrections to the accounts of the family cited at the beginning of this article.

1. The wife of William² Yard (Joseph¹) was, as stated above, Mary Tindall, marriage taking place on 5 Jan. 1702/3, at Philadelphia.

2. The wife of Joseph³ Yard (William², Joseph¹) was not Ann Dagworthy, as often stated, but Ann Spencer, daughter of William Spencer. See N.J. Wills, 3:85

(will of John Dagworthy which calls her friend); ibid., 2:449 (will of William Spencer which names her as daughter Ann Yard); and ibid., 2:87 (will of her brother-in-law Henry Carter).

3. Add to children of Joseph³ Yard (William², Joseph¹), son Nahor, bapt. 12 May 1731, First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, evidently d. young.

4. The wife of William³ Yard (William², Joseph¹), who is called Mary Peace, was really Mary Watson, daughter of Isaac and Johannah (——) Watson of Burlington, and widow of Joseph Peace of Trenton, gent., who d. testate in 1744 (N.J. Wills, 2:373; her father's will, ibid., 1:493 f.). She may have been second wife to William Yard but we cannot find traces of her predecessor.

5. Add to children of John³ Yard (William², Joseph¹) by first wife who was the widow Jane (——) Ward, son Thomas, d. unm., testate, ca. 1791.

6. Add to children of Archibald William⁴ Yard (Joseph³, William², Joseph¹) by his first wife Margaret ———, an eighth child, Jesse, prob. b. 1765; m. 12 Jan. 1794, in Pennsylvania, Septima Farmer. He died intestate in 1811, a Philadelphia tallow chandler (N.J. Wills, 12:438). No information as to issue.

7. Proof that Isaiah Yard was son of William³ Yard (William², Joseph¹) will be found in Hunterdon Deeds at Flemington 35:367; Trenton Deeds AL-275. We cite these references because though the Cooleys correctly assign Isaiah, we doubted this assignment until we found the proof.

8. Captain Edward⁵ Yard (Archibald William⁴, Joseph³, William², Joseph¹) married (1) Sarah ———, died 21 Oct. 1798 in Philadelphia, buried in Free Quakers Cemetery, but reported as dead by the Universalists; (2) at Christ Church, Philadelphia, 21 Oct. 1802, Lucy Bowen, who died just six days later "of the prevailing fever. She was a bride and a corpse in the short space of five days"; (3) on 5 Jan. 1809, at Maidenhead, N.J., Abigail Phillips, daughter of Col. Joseph Phillips, not his sister as claimed. The first child, Maria Antoinette, was by the first wife; the others, by the third.

GRUMMAN ANNOUNCEMENT

The instalment of the Grumman article, originally scheduled for the present issue, had to be deferred, but will positively appear in the July issue.

NOTES ON THE BRIGGS FAMILIES OF TAUNTON, MASS.

By Mrs. John E. Barclay, F.A.S.G., Whitman, Mass.

Few families present as many problems to the genealogist as do the Briggs families of Taunton. There are several Briggs genealogies and manuscripts as well as genealogies of other families in which certain branches of the Briggs families are traced, yet with the exception of the Clement Briggs group, all have failed to mention the original settler who lived for a brief period in Taunton, Mass.

We are hampered from the beginning by lack of vital records as well as church records, for it is a well-known fact that Taunton records were destroyed by fire in 1838. However, we find a few of the earliest births and marriages among the Taunton Proprietors' Records, but unfortunately they do not always agree with those sent to Plymouth to be copied into the Colony records, thus adding to the confusion. At this date it is difficult to understand exactly how the errors occurred.

In Plymouth Colony Records we occasionally find the name of a John Briggs of Taunton. These with brief mention of his land as found in the Proprietors' Records and two or three deeds will prove he was the father of William, Richard and Hugh. In order to arrive at some understanding of the errors referred to above it has been necessary to study and discuss the branches of the Clement Briggs family who also lived in Taunton.

John Briggs Family

1. John¹ Briggs: We have no date of his birth, marriage or death. The name of his wife is unknown; in fact, we do not find any reference whatsoever to her. We can only conjecture that she probably came with him and their children, but the date when they arrived is also unknown. There is no probate record of an estate nor any deed of division of his land, yet we know from Proprietors' Records that he had land. We believe he died before 1675, for in that year in a "list of Heads of Families in Taunton" his name is not given but we find those of William, Richard and Hugh Briggs.

This John Briggs is first mentioned in Plymouth Colony Records [printed, 8:186] in a list of "names of such in Taunton as have taken the oath of Fidelity in the year 1657." We note that he is not named in the list of those "able to bear arms aged 16-60" in 1643, but believe it safe to assume that he was under sixty at that time. In all probability he arrived shortly before he took the oath of fidelity.

Dec. 28, 1659: He is not in the list of proprietors

"within the Town of Taunton who are to have their Division of Land." Therefore, he was not considered one of the proprietors and evidently had received no grant to this time.

Entry of the land of John Briggs Sr. was made in Proprietors' Records, Taunton, 1:2:

"Imprimis: 6 acres of land be it more or less lying at the head of meadow which belonged to Timothy Holloway his home lot and now in the tenure of Richard Williams. This 6 acres was given to John Briggs by William Parker, John Bryant and Timothy Holloway and lieth at the head of said three men's lots given unto said Briggs on condition that said Briggs Sr. his heirs and successors shall maintain a sufficient fence forever on this land to secure heads of the lots of above mentioned.

"Also 6 acres be it more or less of land which my house standeth on lying against the way that goeth to the Weir to the Meeting-house on the east and the Common on the west. Also a swamp with a small parcel of land containing 4 acres be it more or less lying on a small brook that riseth toward the lower end of Thomas Marsh's plain, ye widow Parker on ye east."

March 1, 1663/4, "John Briggs Sr. of Taunton for breaking the Sabbath, fined ten shillings according to order" [Plymouth Col. Court Orders, 4:50].

In 1665, "Sidrack Thayer of Brantrey complained against John Briggs of Taunton, in an action of the case, to the damage of thirty pounds, for the non-payment of eighteen pounds which hee refuseth to satisfy. This was taken up by agreement of both parties before jury verdict came in" [Plymouth Col. Judicial Acts, 7:126].

The above is the brief history of John Briggs of Taunton as gleaned from the records. We do not know how many children he had, but there were at least three sons who grew to maturity and had families recorded in Taunton. If there were any daughters, they have not come to light. It is puzzling that John is called Sr., for we find no mention of a younger John in this or the Clement Briggs family during this period. It is possible that he is so referred to due to the fact that the John Briggs of Newport and Portsmouth purchased land in Plymouth Colony at Dartmouth during this period. Later, when the Colony was divided into counties, Dartmouth was set off to Bristol County, the deeds being recorded at Taunton, Mass. They were contemporary, but the John Briggs of Portsmouth apparently was a younger man.

The following deeds contain the proof that the above John Briggs was the father of Richard, William and Hugh of Taunton:

Unrecorded deed now in Connecticut State Archives, badly worn but legible for the most part, was dated 16 Feb. 1685/6, acknowledged 7 June 1686: Hugh Briggs and wife Martha to Richard Briggs "all that my twelve acre lot...which was given us by our father John Briggs, deceased, cittuate lying and being in ye township of Taunton; southwest from ye meeting house...sd lot butted by ye land of Jonas Austin Jr. to ye westward by ye land of Peter Pitts Sr. to ye eastward by ye common to ye north by a plain yt is comon to ye southward and lyes near a meadow called Jonas Austin's meadow..."

At Taunton, Bristol County, a deed [2:229] dated 22 Aug. 1692, acknowledged the same day, recorded 7 June 1698: Hugh Briggs and Martha his wife to Robert Crossman Jr., one tract or parcel of land in Taunton being five acres more or less on which his dwelling house stands; two acres of this five were sold to said Hugh by Eliazer Gilbert in a deed dated 18 July 1691, the rest of the said land was sold to the said Hugh Briggs "by my brother William Briggs in a deed dated May 4, 1685."

Children of John¹ Briggs:

- 2 i. Richard², b. ca. 1640, probably in England.
- 3 ii. William, b. ca. 1644, probably in England.
- 4 iii. Hugh, b. probably between 1650 and 1654.

2. Richard² Briggs, born by 1640, possibly somewhat earlier; married 15 Aug. 1662, Rebecca Haskins of Lak-enham [Plym. Col. Rec., 8:38], daughter of William¹ and Ann Haskins. She was born about 1645. There is no record of Richard's death, but he probably died in 1692. Bristol County Probate at Taunton [1:60] shows an agreement of heirs dated 13 Dec. 1692: William the eldest son, the twelve acre lot; John, the new house and land belonging thereunto and also care of bringing up the young children; the four younger sons to have the home lot and the three younger daughters £6. This was signed by the widow Rebecca Briggs (by mark), by the two oldest sons William and John, and by Nathaniel Thayer, the husband of Rebecca, eldest daughter. The inventory of the estate is dated 8 July 1696 [ibid., 1:173]. We find that the estate was divided 15 Jan. 1696 [1696/7] in accordance with the agreement: the two eldest sons as stated above; the married daughter (£6); to the younger daughter, £10.13.4; to the four younger sons £16 each, allowance for maintenance and equal shares in quantity and quality in the home lot.

There is no record of the widow Rebecca's death. We know from deeds that she was living 17 Dec. 1719, but probably deceased by latter part of 1721. By one deed [13:536], "for divers good reasons and considerations

to my full content" Rebecca released all her rights in her husband's estate to her son Joseph and her son-in-law Nathaniel Thayer. This she acknowledged 17 Dec. 1719; recorded 12 Sept. 1721. In another deed [13:535] Joseph Briggs and Nathaniel Thayer in behalf of themselves and their mother Rebecca Briggs and in behalf of the children of Richard Briggs, deceased, as appears by their letter of attorney dated 30 Mar. 1720, quitclaim to William Briggs, eldest son, all their right in the little lot in South Purchase; dated 9 Sept. 1721 and also recorded 12 Sept. 1721.

The power of attorney mentioned above was given 30 Mar. 1720 [13:534] by William Briggs, cooper, of Taunton, Benjamin Briggs of Taunton, husbandman, Richard Briggs of Norton, husbandman, and Samuel Briggs of Taunton, husbandman, sons of Richard deceased, and also Rebecca wife of Nathaniel Thayer of Taunton and Mary wife of John Smith of Norton, daughters of Richard deceased, to their brother Joseph Briggs and Nathaniel Thayer of Taunton to act for them in regard to their father's estate. This instrument is of great importance in proving the marriage of the daughter Mary.

Children: the printed records of Taunton have been compared with the Proprietors' Records [TPR] and Plymouth Colony Records [PCR]:

- i. William³, b. 21 Nov. 1663 (TPR: PCR); d. 21 Apr. 1725 in 62nd yr. (Taunton V.R. 3:36); "cooper"; m. (1) 13 July 1687, Constant Lincoln (ibid., 2:69); m. (2) probably Elizabeth Kingsbury, b. 14 May 1670 (Wrentham V.R. 1:131), d. 27 Nov. 1729 in 59th yr.
- ii. Rebecca, b. 15 Aug. 1665 (TPR: PCR); m. 11 Feb. 1690, Nathaniel Thayer, Jr. (Taunton V.R. 2:67).
- 5 iii. Richard, b. 7 Apr. 1668 (TPR: PCR); d. young.
- iv. John, b. 26 Feb. 1669 (1669/1670) (TPR but not in PCR).
- v. Joseph, b. 15 June 1674 (TPR: PCR); m. 20 Oct. 1718, Mehitable Hall (Norton V.R., 200); d. at Norton in 1751 (Probate, 13:477).
- vi. Benjamin, b. 15 Sept. 1677 (TPR: PCR). He signed deed with other members of the family, 30 Mar. 1720.
- vii. Richard, b. 12 Jan. 1679 (TPR: PCR). It has been stated that he m. ca. 1710 Mercy Kingsbury, b. at Wrentham 16 Nov. 1677, but if so, she was not the "Mercy, w. of Richard" who d. Sept. 1749 ae. 56 (Norton V.R.), thus b. ca. 1693. (The writer has done no research on this branch.)
- viii. Hannah, b. 17 Feb. 1681 (TPR: not in PCR); d. young, before the division of her father's estate 15 Jan. 1696, which mentions but not by name the married daughter and the younger daughter.
- ix. Samuel, b. 20 Apr. 1683 (TPR: not in PCR); he signed the deed dated 30 Mar. 1720.
- x. Mary, b. 1 Jan. 1686; m. 9 Nov. 1714, John Smith, Jr., proved by her signing the deed of 30 Mar. 1720. She

did not therefore m. (as often stated) 24 July 1712 John Forrest; he married Mary, daughter of Samuel, grandson of Clement.

- xi. Mehitable, b. 18 June 1689 (TPR: not in PCR); d. young, before the division of her father's estate 15 Jan. 1696.

3. William² Briggs, son of John, was probably born in England near 1644; died at Taunton, Mass., 3 Jan. 1728 in 83rd year. There is no probate record of an estate and only one deed. He was called "Grand Senior," "the first," and "eldest." He married at Taunton, 6 Nov. 1666, Sarah² Macomber of Marshfield, daughter of William and Ursula, born about 1643, died at Taunton 20 Mar. 1680 [Taunton V.R. 3:36]. She was mother of the children. A second wife has not been found, though it is unlikely that he lived his remaining 48 years a widower.

Children: all are recorded in Taunton Proprietors' Records and all but one in the Plymouth Colony Records: the exception and errors will be commented upon below:

- i. William³, b. 25 Jan. 1667 (1667/8); m. (1) 13 Oct. 1693 Elizabeth Lincoln, who did not long survive; m. (2) 16 June 1696, Mehitable Blake, b. at Milton 2 Apr. 1673, d. 17 Oct. 1732, dau. of William Jr. The first wife was the Elizabeth dau. of Samuel Lincoln b. 24 Apr. 1669 (TPR); recorded as dau. of Thomas (PCR), which is evidently an error.
- ii. Thomas (twin), b. 9 Sept. 1669; m. 24 Oct. 1689, Abigail² Thayer, dau. of Nathaniel. He d. at Taunton in 1746; will dated 2 Apr. 1733, probated 1 July 1746 (Probate, 11:158). His widow Abigail was declared non compos mentis 4 Nov. 1746 (*ibid.*, 11:212).
- iii. Sarah (twin), b. 10 Sept. 1669; no further record.
- iv. Elizabeth, b. 14 Mar. 1671 (TPR). Here we find another error in Plymouth Colony Records which state that Elizabeth daughter of William was born 4 Nov. 1672. That is the date of birth of her sister Hannah, see below. This appears to be another error by the Taunton Town Clerk when copying from the Proprietors' Records. He omitted Elizabeth's record and substituted her name for Hannah's record. It has been stated in the excellent Babbitt Genealogy and various articles that this Elizabeth Briggs m. 25 June 1689 Elkanah Babbitt. The writer does not agree; no proof whatever could be found after a diligent search. There is quite good evidence that he married another Elizabeth Briggs and this will be discussed later. I find no further record of Elizabeth daughter of William.
- v. Hannah, b. 4 Nov. 1672 (TPR: recorded as Elizabeth in PCR); m. 17 Apr. 1693, Samuel Waldron (Taunton V.R., 2:64).
- vi. Mary, b. 14 Aug. 1674; no further record.

- vii. Matthew, b. 5 Feb. 1676 (1676/7); m. Abigail, whose parentage is unknown and date of marriage not found. He d. 8 Mar. 1765 ae. 88, Dighton, Mass. She d. 3 Dec. 1752 in 72nd yr., thus b. ca. 1680.
- viii. John, b. 19 Mar. 1680; m. Hannah Rocket, but record has not been found. There is no record of his death, but we find his will was dated 31 Oct. 1755, probated 26 Jan. 1756 (Probate, 14:643). It names wife Hannah and children Phineas, Rachel, Thankful, Bathsheba, John, Jabez, and Mercy. Some of the children will be found recorded in Norton. In deeds and other records he is called John "Sr." of Norton.

4. Hugh² Briggs, son of John: there is no record of his birth and it is hard to approximate his age. We should judge that he was much younger than his brothers and may have been born between 1650 and 1654. He married 1 Mar. 1682/3, Martha² Everson of Plymouth [Plym. Col. Rec., 8:84]. She was born about 1664. "John Everson placed his daughter Martha with Robert Barrow to be as his own child," 29 July 1669 [Plymouth Town Rec., 1:112]. There seems to be no record of her mother. Martha Briggs, widow, died 12 Jan. 1736/7 [Halifax, Mass., V.R., 1:1]. There is no record of Hugh's death, but he evidently died in Taunton between 1692 and 1698.

There is no record of an estate. From deeds it appears that he had disposed of all of his property. After his death the family moved to Plympton near that section now Halifax. Very little is known about Hugh Briggs. He is mentioned as head of the house in 1675, but there is no evidence of an earlier marriage. It seems probable that John¹ had died leaving Hugh as the only unmarried son, his brothers William and Richard appearing in the list as heads of families.

Besides the unrecorded deed mentioned at the beginning of this article, we find two recorded at Taunton. One deed [2:229] which proves that Hugh was a brother of William and Richard was dated 22 Aug. 1692; at the bottom there is a memorandum that Hugh is "under bodily distempers," but according to the witnesses of "sufficient understanding and memory to dispose of his estate." In this deed he is called "weaver." It was acknowledged the same date and recorded 22 Aug. 1698. This is the last record found of Hugh. The other deed [7:602] was also dated 22 Aug. 1692, but not recorded until 25 June 1713.

Children: all recorded in Taunton Proprietors' Rec'ds

- i. Barshaba³, b. 11 Jan. 1683 (1683/4); m. 9 Sept. 1702, Stephen Bryant, Jr., son of Stephen² (Stephen¹) and Mehitable of Duxbury. Children recorded in Pembroke.
- ii. John, b. 15 Sept. 1686; m. 3 Mar. 1714/15, Sarah Bryant, dau. of John² (Stephen¹). Children in Plympton.
- iii. Mehitable, b. 15 July 1687; d. Plympton 16 Mar. 1725.

5. John³ Briggs, son of Richard², was born 26 Feb. 1669 [1669/70; TPR but not in PCR]; this is his correct birth record as will be shown.

It should be understood that the printed vital records of Taunton are a collection of what could be found in the Proprietors' Record (the most reliable), Plymouth Colony Records, on gravestones, in family Bibles, etc., and in consequence there are many discrepancies; but the compilers did well to collect as much as they did.

In the Plymouth Colony Records we find John Briggs, son of Richard, born 13 Feb. 1672. In the printed Taunton records we find both this and the 1669 birth record, but the 1672 entry is not in the Taunton Proprietors' Records. From the printed records it would be a natural inference that Richard had two sons named John, that the first died soon after birth, and that the next son born was given the same name. This is not borne out by subsequent records and is plainly another error by the Town Clerk in transmitting copies of the records to the Colony. The John born 13 Feb. 1672 was son of Jonathan (of the Clement Briggs family) and not of Richard. In order to arrive at a solution, the writer read all the early probate records and deeds at Taunton listed to Briggs, the greater portion being indexed to John Briggs.

John³ Briggs (Richard²) died 20 June 1750 in his 81st year (Norton V.R.). This agrees with the year of birth as given in the Proprietors' Records. He married first, about 1696, Hannah³ Halloway, daughter of Samuel and Jane. There is no record of this marriage. She was born 1 Mar. 1667/8 in Taunton, and died (no record) before 1727 when John married again. A deed [Taunton, 4:484] dated 16 Mar. 1702/3 states that "John Briggs son of Richard" sold to Nathaniel Thayer, Jr., land that was granted him 15 Dec. 1696 on the 40-acre Division on Samuel Halloway's right, then of Taunton but since deceased, and was laid out 26 Sept. 1702. This was signed by John Briggs and his wife Hannah.

Another deed [12:491], given by "John Briggs son of Richard deceased" to Thomas Porter on 5 July 1701, was signed by John Briggs and his wife Hannah and by his mother Rebecca Briggs (her mark). In a third [12:251], "John Briggs, Grand Senior of Norton," sold 10 acres "which I took upon the right of Samuel Holloway late deceased, my wife's father, which he designed to give my son John...and in consideration of £32 10s. paid by my son John...and the love and affection which I have for my said son...have put into his possession a double portion, being two-eighths thereof in my homestead in Norton on which I now dwell." 13 Oct. 1718.

John Briggs married second, 29 May 1727, Mary Burt. The record [Norton V.R., 200] reads "John Briggs, eldest." There is no record of her death but it probably occurred in 1733, since the Probate Records [7:570] show that John Briggs "eldest," her husband, was granted administration of her estate 10 July 1733. She was probably widow of the Ebenezer Burt (died 1724) who married 27 Feb. 1723 Mary Bettis.

This John³ Briggs left no estate. In deeds he is called "John Briggs first of Norton," "Grand Senior," "Eldest John," "Deacon John," and "John son of Richard, deceased." All these appellations help in tracing him and his family, for to add to the confusion there were two more in Taunton named John Briggs with wives named Hannah.

We know from deeds that this John Briggs and wife Hannah had issue, but there is no record of their births. The deed mentioned above dated 13 Oct. 1718 [12:251] seems to indicate that at this date there were seven children by the first wife: John⁴, the eldest, for whom a double portion amounted to two-eighths; thus six shares remained for six more children, and it seems probable that there was later at least one child by the second wife, making eight children in all. These have not been ascertained with any certainty by the present writer. Perhaps many of them were daughters, and there may have been children who did not live to maturity.

We can be sure that he had a son John⁴ born near 1697-8, as he died at Norton 24 Aug. 1778 in 79th year. There is no probate record of an estate. He married (intention 5 Aug. 1721) Hannah Wetherell, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Newland) Wetherell as proved by the deed [16:172] which states that Wetherell "have given my daughter Hannah Wetherell, who is now wife of John Briggs Jr. of Norton 1/2 part of my homestead where I now live."

Clement Briggs Notes

Clement¹ Briggs came in the ship Fortune to Plymouth in 1621 and finally settled in Weymouth, Mass., where he died in 1650, his will being probated 24 Oct. 1650. He married first, Joan Allen, by whom he had two sons Thomas and Jonathan; and second, Elizabeth ———, by whom he had four children, David, Clement Jr., Remember and John. David removed to Long Island, where he died. Thomas, Jonathan and Remember removed to Taunton, where they died leaving descendants. Clement Jr. died in Weymouth in 1669; his widow married and removed to Taunton North Purchase, now Easton, with six children. All of these can be traced in Taunton deeds and probates.

In order to find a solution to the contradictions

between the Taunton Proprietors' Records and Plymouth Colony Records, and the discrepancies between assertions in various genealogies and facts inferred from the land records, it was necessary to make a study of the Clement Briggs descendants who lived in Taunton. This article is concerned only with Jonathan² Briggs and his family. John² died young, unmarried.

Jonathan² Briggs was born 14 June 1635 [Weymouth V. R., 1:60]. He was about fourteen when his father died. At age eighteen he was to receive his father's land adjoining John Rees' in Weymouth, and at twenty-one, one quarter of all his father's land in Weymouth. We learn from Plymouth Colony Court Orders [3:90] that Jonathan was "of Taunton" before 4 Oct. 1655; and [3:103, 105] that he had been apprenticed to William Hailstone of Taunton to learn the trade of tailor, and Hailstone having neglected to carry out their agreement, Jonathan brought the matter to the Court. The case being settled, he applied to the Court 17 Sept. 1656 to have Gov. Prentice named his guardian until he should be twenty-one, which must have been the following June [3:107]. On 3 June 1662, Jonathan Briggs, as one of the "first-born" [of one who came in the first three ships] was granted land [4:20]. "Jonathan Briggs of Taunton was made freeman May 29, 1670" [5:276].

Jonathan Briggs married Experience, whose parentage has not been discovered after a diligent search covering several years. Many guesses have appeared in print but when examined and analyzed they fail to materialize. She has been called "second wife" and a first wife Elizabeth named, but never with specific references or reasons for so believing. Therefore the writer thinks he had but one wife, Experience, but at what date they were married is mere conjecture; probably earlier than 1666-7 as usually estimated, and perhaps by 1662, since they had thirteen children.

Jonathan died near 6 Mar. 1688/9, the date that administration was granted to the widow Experience and eldest son Jonathan who was then aged twenty-one [Probate, 1:16 1/2]. No record has come to light as to when Experience died, but she was living 31 Jan. 1698/9 when the Court made a settlement in order to supply and maintain the infirm widow and to bring up "the many Smale Children." Most of the estate was settled on Jonathan, the eldest son, he to maintain his mother during her widowhood and all of the children; the remaining lands to be equally divided among the other seven sons as they come of age or at marriage, they each to pay each of the five daughters £8 [Probate, 1: 1/2]. This is the last date we see the widow mentioned.

Children: From the above settlement we learn that there were thirteen children living, eight sons and

five daughters but only four of the sons were recorded and none of the daughters. The eight sons are named in the final settlement 21 Feb. 1708, evidently in order of their birth: Joniathan, the eldest, David, John, Thomas, Amos, Benjamin, Ebenezer, and Nathaniel. All the children at that date had become of age; thus we can judge to some extent the sons' ages, but the five daughters still remain unnamed though still living. The youngest child was probably a daughter born the year her father dies, making her eighteen or nineteen at this time. From other sources we learn the names of at least three of the daughters; the other two remain problems. We suggest the following order and approximate dates of birth of those not recorded:

- i. A daughter (unknown), b. say 1664.
- ii. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1666; m. 25 June 1689, Elkanah² Babbitt, b. 15 Dec. 1665 (Taunton V.R., 1:27), son of Edward¹. Their children were named Elkanah, Damaris, Dorcas, Hopestill, Elizabeth, Mercy, Josiah, Benjamin, Joseph, and Sarah. Nathaniel³ Briggs, son of Jonathan, in his will (below) bequeaths "to my cozen, Damaris Bobet, eldest daughter of Elkanah," the sum of forty shillings. It has been stated in the Babbitt Genealogy that Elizabeth the wife of Elkanah Babbitt was a daughter of William² and Sarah (Macomber) Briggs, and many have tried to puzzle out the exact relationship with no satisfactory answer. Although there is no direct proof that Jonathan and Experience Briggs had a daughter Elizabeth, the will of Nathaniel Briggs names a sister Hopestill and calls Damaris Babbitt daughter of Elkanah his cousin (often used for nephew or niece), so the only logical conclusion is that Elizabeth (Briggs) Babbitt was daughter of Jonathan Briggs.
- iii. Jonathan, b. 15 Mar. 1668 (TPR: PCR). We find very little about Jonathan; no marriage and no death record. He was executor of his father's estate with his mother. He was living 30 Mar. 1709 when the final settlement of his father's estate was made.
- iv. David, b. 6 Dec. 1669 (TPR: PCR); date of his death not found. His wife's name was Mary. They resided in Berkley, where five children will be found recorded.
- v. John, b. 13 Feb. 1672. This appears in Plymouth Colony Records as "son of Richard" but as explained previously this was an error evidently in transmitting the record to Plymouth. The birth of this John Briggs is not found entered in the Proprietors' Records, yet it is apparent that the Town Clerk of Taunton must have had the record but failed to enter it. Deeds prove that this John Briggs removed to Berkley where he d. 19 May 1764 ae. 93 (Berkley Records at Taunton Historical Society). We find no record of his marriage but his wife's name was Abigail. We would suggest the possibility that she was Abigail Hatch, daughter

- of Thomas and Sarah (Elmes) Hatch of Scituate, Mass. If so, she was a sister of Keturah who married his brother Thomas. This John Briggs was known as "John Senior of Taunton" at the time when John son of Richard was called "Grand Senior," but after removal to Berkley he is "John, first, of Berkley" and "John Senior of Berkley." His will is dated 2 July 1756, probated May 1764 at Taunton (18:336), and names his wife Abigail, sons Israel and John, and daughters Sarah Tew, Abigail Babbitt, Thankful Baker, Experience Paul, and Margaret Redding.
- vi. Hannah, m. 2 Apr. 1705, Robert Woodward (Taunton V.R., 2:64), b. 2 Mar. 1678 (*ibid.*, 1:474), son of John, may have been one of the missing daughters. The Woodward Genealogy states that she was probably a daughter of Richard and Rebecca, but the estate papers of Richard show that his daughter had died before this date.
 - vii. Hopestill, b. ca. 1677; m. William Harvey, b. 2 Jan. 1680 (Taunton V.R., 1:204), son of Thomas Sr. No record of marriage, but she is called Hopestill Harvey in her brother Nathaniel's will.
 - viii. Thomas, b. March 1680 (TPR); m. 1 Oct. 1702, "Preturah" Hatch (Taunton V.R., 2:68). This is a misreading for "Keturah." She was b. at Scituate, Mass., 8 April 1672, dau. of Thomas and Sarah (Elmes) Hatch.
 - ix. Amos, b. ca. 1682; m. 2 Jan. 1706, Sarah Paine of Free-town (Taunton V.R., 2:61). He d. in 1760 (Probate Records at Taunton, 17:19). His will is dated 14 Mar. 1753; probated 6 May 1760.
 - x. Benjamin, b. ca. 1683; m. Sarah —. He d. 18 Nov. 1744 at Dighton. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow 3 Dec. 1744 (Probate, 11:299).
 - xi. Ebenezer, b. ca. 1685; m. 19 May 1713, Comfort King (Dighton V.R., 1:29). He d. there in 1726, administration being granted to the widow 17 May 1726. She m. (2) at Dighton, 6 Mar. 1726 (1726/7), Pascho Chubb.
 - xii. Nathaniel, b. ca. 1687. He must have been 21 by 21 Feb. 1708, date of final settlement of his father's estate, and evidently the youngest son. He d. unm. in 1711. His will at Taunton (3:58), dated 9 July 1711 (inventory, 16 Nov. 1711), names: brother Thomas "who is to pay his sister Experience Merrick 5 pounds which is due from me to her on account of her portion"; sister Hopestill Harvey; 5 pounds each to brothers Benjamin and Ebenezer; yoke of steers to brother John; sum of 40s. due from Benjamin Paul "to my cozen Damaris Bobit Eldest Daughter of Elkanah"; to brother David 5 pounds due from Abraham Jones; my gun to brother David's eldest son David.
 - xiii. Experience, b. ca. 1689; must have been at least 18 in 1708; m. 29 Mar. 1711, Samuel Myrick or Merrick (Taunton V.R., 2:63).

While the above account of the Jonathan Briggs family is not fully satisfactory, it will serve as a basis for further work.

THE FAMILY OF HAROLD II, LAST SAXON KING OF ENGLAND

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The Cult of William the Conqueror has cast into the shade the achievements and genealogy of his unfortunate rival for the Throne of England, Harold II, known in his own lifetime as Harold Godwinson. It is fashionable for pretenders to royal glory to commence their pedigrees either with Alfred the Great or Charlemagne or William the Conqueror, and, in connection with the latter, blithely to ignore the fact that Harold also was at the Battle of Hastings and was an equally desirable ancestor. The purpose of the present article is to place England's last monarch of Saxon stock in his proper historical and genealogical setting.

King Harold's origin is still a matter for controversy, and it seems unlikely that the problem will ever be solved. His paternal grandfather, Wulfnoth, shared his name with others of the same period, some of them being of high estate and others much lower in the social scale. All we can say with certainty is, that Wulfnoth, Harold's grandfather, lived at the end of the 10th century and probably at the beginning of the 11th, and that he had two sons, Godwin(e), the founder of the greatness of his family, and Aelfwig, who became Abbot of Newminster in 1063 and fell at Hastings that fatal October day three years later.

Godwin, as John Coddington recently remarked to me, was The Original Self-Made Man. The story of his rise from obscurity is amazing, when one considers the period in which he lived. Without family influence, by sheer ability, determination, and force of character, he skyrocketed into power during the reign of King Canute, who made him Earl of the West Saxons in 1020. On the King's death in 1035, he supported the candidacy of Canute's son by Emma of Normandy, Hardicanute (Hardacnut). The contest was won by Canute's illegitimate son, Harold (I) Harefoot, but with his passing in 1040, Hardicanute peacefully ascended the Throne. His reign of two years was a period of cruelty and oppression, and it must have been with relief that our English forebears of that time greeted his death and the accession of his half-brother, Edward (The Confessor), son of Queen Emma by her first husband, King Ethelred (II) the Unready. England once again had a sovereign of the stock of Alfred the Great, although the family by now had lost the virility that was so characteristic of the early generations.

Earl Godwin was the most powerful nobleman in the kingdom. His sons Sweyn and Harold were promoted to

earldoms and in 1045 he gave his daughter Eadgyth to the King in marriage. That pious ruler, however, deemed it proper never to consummate the marriage by presenting England with an heir.

Godwin was distinctly English in his outlook, whereas King Edward favored the steady Normanization that was taking place in his realm. It was inevitable that a clash should occur between the monarch and his father-in-law. For a time the entire family of Godwin was exiled, but a year later (1052), supported by the people, they returned in triumph and were restored to all of their public offices and vast estates. Godwin died at Winchester, 15 April 1053.

Earl Godwin's wife, Gytha, the mother of his children, had a background which has been generally overlooked by Americans claiming royal ancestors. Her great-great-grandfather was the famous Gorm, King of Denmark, surnamed The Old from the length of his reign (883-941). A pirate in his youth, he had married the beautiful Thyra Dannebod (Ornament of Denmark), daughter of Harald Klak, King of Schleswig, whose conversion to Christianity resulted in his ouster in 827. Gorm the Old's persecutions proved that he did not share his father-in-law's views, but his historical importance lies in the fact that during his long rule he united all the provinces into one state, the country now called Denmark.

Harald Blaataand (Bluetooth) succeeded his father Gorm and reigned for 50 years. He christianized Denmark. His children included a son, Sweyn Forkbeard, King of Denmark from 991 until his death at Gainsborough, England, in 1014, when he was on one of his annual raiding expeditions to that country. Sweyn Forkbeard's son was the great king of Denmark, England, Norway, and part of Sweden, Canute (Knut, Knud, Cnut), who ruled from 1016 until his death in 1035. As previously mentioned, his sons included Kings Harold Harefoot and Hardicanute.

King Sweyn Forkbeard's sister, whose name has been lost with the passing of centuries, married Styrbjorn, son of the christianizing King Olaf of Sweden. Their son, Thorgils Sprakaleg (a delightful name!), was the father of the famous Ulf Jarl, who married his cousin Estrith (King Canute's sister), and of Gytha, who married the Earl of the West Saxons, Godwin Wulfnothson. Ulf and Estrith were the parents of Sweyn Estrithson (sometimes called Ulfson), King of Denmark (d. 1076), the ancestor of later Danish kings.

Earl Godwin and Gytha, the daughter of Thorgils Sprakaleg and great-granddaughter of King Harald Blaataand, had the following issue: (1) Sweyn, Earl of Mercia (d. 1052, on a pilgrimage), who possibly had a son

Haakon; (2) Harold II, see below; (3) Tostig, Earl of Northumbria from 1055, married (1051) Judith, daughter of Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders, by whom he had two sons, Skuli and Ketil, who are said to have left issue in Norway (Tostig's widow, Judith, married 2ndly, Welf I, Duke of Bavaria); (4) Gyrth; (5) Leofwin; (6) Wulfnoth, living as late as 1087; probably (7) Aelfgar, a monk at Rheims; and three daughters, (8) Eadgyth (died 1075), wife of King Edward the Confessor; (9) Gunhild (died at Bruges, 1087); and probably (10) Aelfgifu.

Harold, the second son, became Earl of the East Angles during his father's lifetime, and on Godwin's death succeeded to the earldom of the West Saxons. He became the virtual ruler of England during the last years of his royal brother-in-law's life. In 1063 he crushed the power of Gruffydd, King of all Wales as well as Prince of North Wales, who was killed by his own people. On the death of the Confessor (5 Jan. 1066) he was elected King by the Witan (great assembly of magnates of the realm) and immediately began to prepare for the invasion which he knew would come from Normandy, whose duke, William, was a cousin of the late Edward. Although he had no hereditary claim to the Throne, Harold's formal election by the Witan legalized his right to occupy it. There was still alive a prince of the House of Cerdic, Edgar the Aethling, grandson of King Edmund Ironside, but he was a child and the magnates of the realm deemed it expedient to pass over his claims and select a strong man to govern during those troublous times.

King Harold was confronted by two almost simultaneous incursions. His brother Tostig, whose cruelty had aroused the Northumbrians to revolt in 1065, was in exile at the Confessor's death. He excited the ambition of Harald (IV) Haardraade, King of Norway, who led an expedition to England in the fall of 1066. King Harold hurried north with his troops, and on 28 Sept. 1066 almost exterminated the Norse army at Stamford Bridge. King Harald Haardraade and Earl Tostig Godwinson were among those who found a grave in England.

A few days later, word reached the victorious king that William of Normandy had landed at Pevensey with a formidable army composed of many European elements. Harold, accompanied by his hus-carls (bodyguard), rode southward so rapidly that he reached London in four days (6 Oct.). His battle-weary army marched more slowly from Yorkshire. He was determined to give battle to his rival at once, supported only by his hus-carls and hastily-levied troops from the southeastern counties. The result of the Battle of Hastings (14 Oct. 1066) is known to all of us. The fight raged from early morning until nightfall, with the King gallantly defending

his tottering throne. And when it was all over, King Harold was dead, and about him lay the bodies of his brothers, Gyrth and Leofwin, and all of his hus-carls. England now had a Norman dynasty.

Harold II's wife was Ealdgyth (Edith), widow of Gruffydd, King of Wales (who had met defeat at Harold's hands), and daughter of Aelfgar, Earl of the East Angles. Ealdgyth's paternal grandparents were Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godgifu (Godiva), whose legendary ride through Coventry clothed only in her long tresses caused raised eyebrows, if not among her contemporaries, at least among subsequent generations. By Ealdgyth the King had a posthumous son, Harold. He also had a mistress, Eadgyth Swanneshals (Edith Swan-Neck), who was permitted by the Conqueror to search for her lover's body, which she conveyed to Waltham Abbey (Waltham Holy Cross, co. Essex). For generations afterwards men said that she selected a body for interment at Waltham, that Harold actually survived the battle, and that many years later he was secretly visited by his late foe's son, King Henry I. However, this is a legend, and there is no reason to doubt that he met his death heroically on the field of battle. By Eadgyth Swan-Neck he had three sons, Godwin, Edmund, and Magnus, who harried England's coast in 1068 and 1069, and two daughters, Gunhild and Gytha. He also had a son Ulf, whose mother's identity is unknown; he was imprisoned by the Conqueror, being released only on King William's death in 1087.

Gytha, daughter of King Harold and Eadgyth Swan-Neck, made a marriage about 1070 which gave the slain Saxon ruler his only known descendants. She was the first wife of Vladimir II, who became Prince of Smolensk in 1077 and of Tchernigov in 1078, and Grand Prince of Kiev in 1113. They had issue: (1) Mstislav Harold, see below; Isiaslav, Prince of Rostov, killed 6 Sept. 1086; (3) Sviatoslav, Prince of Pereyaslav, died 16 March 1114; (4) Jaropolk II, Grand Prince of Kiev, died 18 Feb. 1139, married 1116, Helene of Ossetia; (5) Wjatscheslav, Grand Prince of Kiev, died 1154; and Maria, died 1146, married Leo Diogenes of Byzantium (murdered 15 Aug. 1116), son of Emperor Romanus Diogenes, who was blinded in 1071.

Mstislav Harold, Grand Prince of Kiev, son of Vladimir and Gytha, and maternal grandson of King Harold II of England, was born in 1076 and died 15 April 1132. He married (1) 1095 Christine, daughter of King Inge I of Sweden, and (2) 1122 Ljubava, daughter of Dimitri Zaviditsch, Possadnik of Novgorod. By his first wife he had eleven children, of whom two sons, Isiaslav II and Rostislav, were Grand Princes of Kiev; a daughter, Ingeborg, married Knut, King of the Obotrites; and

another daughter, Malmfried, was twice a queen, her husbands being Sigurd I of Norway and Eric II of Denmark. By his second wife, Mstislav Harold had two children, of whom Euphrosyne married (1146) Geza II, King of Hungary.

This last marriage is especially interesting to American genealogists. Euphrosyne and her husband, King Geza, had five children, including King Bela III, who succeeded his brother, Stefan III, in 1172. By his second wife, Agnes de Châtillon, he had King Andreas II of Hungary (succeeded his nephew 1205, died 26 Oct. 1235), who, by his first wife, Gertrud of Meran, had, among others, Bela IV and Elisabeth, the young saint-wife of Landgrave Ludwig IV of Thuringia, and ancestress of all of the reigning (and most of the deposed) houses of Europe today. Bela IV (above), who was King of Hungary from 1235 to 1270, married Maria Lascaris, daughter of Theodore, Emperor of Nicaea, and had King Stefan V (died 1272), who married Elizabeth, daughter of Kuthen, Khan of Kumania. Their children included Maria (see below) and Anna (died ca. 1284), the first wife of the Eastern Roman Emperor Andronicus II and ancestress of the Palaeologus Dynasty which came to an end with Constantine XIII dying on 29 May 1453 as valiantly for his decaying empire as his ancestor thirteen generations back, Harold II, had perished for his kingdom almost 387 years earlier.

Maria, daughter of King Stefan V of Hungary, married (1270) King Charles II of Naples and was assassinated on 25 March 1323. Her daughter, Margaret of Naples, married Charles, Count of Valois (son of King Philip III of France), and had Jeanne, wife of William III, the Good, Count of Hainault and Holland. Their daughter, Philippa, was born about 1312 and died on 15 Aug. 1369. On 24 Jan. 1327/8 she married Edward III, King of England, and was ancestress not only of the present British royal family and the present and former reigning families of Europe, but also of a number of American colonists, including Herbert Pelham, first Treasurer of Harvard College, 1643; Edward Carleton, of Rowley, Mass., 1639; Maj. Richard Saltonstall (d. 1694), of Ipswich, Mass., and his wife, Muriel Gurdon; Rev. Pardon Tillinghast (d. 1718) of Providence, R.I.; Mary Launce (d. 1710), wife of Rev. John Sherman of Watertown, Mass.; Rev. John Oxenbridge (d. 1674), of Boston, Mass. (ancestor of Prince Rainier III, of Monaco, who married an American girl, Grace Kelly, of Philadelphia, motion picture actress, in April 1956); Capt. Thomas Coytmore (d. 1644) of Charlestown, Mass., and his sister Elizabeth, wife of Capt. William Tyng (d. 1652/3), of Braintree (ancestors of President John Quincy Adams); Ursula St. Leger (d. ca. 1672), wife of Rev. Daniel

Horsmanden, D.D., of Charles City Co., Va. (ancestors of the Byrds of Virginia); Dr. John Irvine, who came to Georgia, 1765 (ancestor of President Theodore Roosevelt); John Cranston (d. 1680), Governor of Rhode Island; and John Barclay (d. 1731), of Perth Amboy, N.J. Barclay, in fact, had another royal ancestor closer to him in time than Edward III—the gallant James IV of Scotland (fell at Flodden, 1513), who was descended from Edward III through his father, James III, of Scotland, and through his mother (Margaret, daughter of King Christian I, of Denmark, Norway and Sweden) from Knut, King of the Obotrites, and his wife, Ingeborg, daughter of Grand Prince Mstislav Harold, maternal grandson of King Harold Godwinson. Thus in Barclay were united two widely-separated strains of descent from England's last Saxon monarch.

Among later arrivals on our shores who were derived from Harold II were Lady Christiana Stuart (1751-1807), daughter of the 6th Earl of Traquair and wife of Hon. Cyrus Griffin (1748-1810), of Virginia, last President of the Continental Congress, 1788; Sarah Kenrick (1755-1815), a Welshwoman who, with her husband, Ralph Eddowes, established their family in Pennsylvania in 1794; and Lewis David von Schweinitz (1780-1834), founder of the famous de Schweinitz family of Pennsylvania and North Carolina (descended from Harold II through his great-grandmother, Countess Erdmuthe Dorothea of Reuss zu Ebersdorf, wife of the great Moravian leader, Count Nicolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf und Pottendorf).

These examples are sufficient to show that the line of Harold II still flourishes in the female branches. King Harold was an ancestor whom his American descendants may justly claim with pride. His election by the Witan gave him a better right to the Throne of England than that claimed by William the Conqueror. Personally he was fearless, as was shown by the forthright manner in which he met the two invasions, one in the north, the other in the south. Historians generally believe that he might have been the victor at Hastings if he had not been weakened by his fight against the Norwegians. It is said that his brother Gyrrh, bearing in mind the condition of his troops, cautioned the King to be a little slow to meet Duke William's legions. But Harold indignantly rejected this advice as cowardly, and, accompanied by his gallant brothers and his faithful hus-carls, rode bravely to his doom.

Bibliographic Notice

Edward A. Freeman, in his great work, History of the Norman Conquest of England (6 vols., 1868-79), assembled all of the available biographic information con-

cerning the House of Godwin. For genealogical details, see especially vol. I, pp. 636-647 (Note F, "The Origin of Earl Godwin"), vol. II, pp. 552-555 (Note F, "The Children of Godwin"), and vol. IV, pp. 754-757 (Note R, "The Children of Harold"). Freeman drew an interesting comparison between Harold II's death and that of Constantine XIII, without knowing that the Byzantine Emperor was lineally descended from the Saxon King. William Hunt contributed excellent critical articles to the Dictionary of National Biography (vol. VIII, "Godwin," pp. 50-55, "Harold," pp. 1302-10; vol. VI, "Edith or Eadgyth," pp. 387-389; and vol. XIX, "Tostig," pp. 998-1001).

William George Searle, M.A., in his definitive work, Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings and Nobles (1899), pp. 358-359 ("The Genealogy of the House of Earl Godwin"), believed that Wulfnoth, the great Earl's father, was a son of Aethelmaer, nephew of Eadric Streona, Earl of Mercia (husband of Eadgyth, daughter of King Ethelred II), and grandson of a certain Aethelric. Harold R. Smith, in Saxon England (1953), genealogical table captioned "The House of Godwin," follows Searle in this respect, but in the text (pp. 451-452) he properly indicates caution in accepting this lineage.

N. de Baumgarten's Généalogies et Mariages Occidentaux des Rurikides Russes du Xe au XIIIe Siecle (Orientalia Christiana, vol. IX, no. 35, May 1927, published by Pontificum Institutum Orientalium Studiorum, Rome), in Table V and later tables, traces many of King Harold's descendants (through his daughter Gytha, wife of Grand Prince Vladimir II) for two centuries. By means of Prince Wilhelm Karl of Isenburg's Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der europäischen Staaten (2 vols., 1935), we are able to follow the Saxon Monarch's royal descendants to the present time. For an interesting account of Waltham Abbey, founded by Harold, to which he repaired for prayer just before his fatal march to Hastings, and where he was buried, see Marion (Rubincam) Balderston's article, "The Shrine of the Last Saxon King," Travel, vol. 54, April 1930, pp. 44-45, 71, 73.

Early authorities for the life of King Harold included such chroniclers as William of Malmesbury, Ordericus Vitalis, William of Poitiers, and William of Jumièges, of which the works of the first two exist in English translations. An important contemporary document is, of course, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which is available in the Everyman's Library edition (No. 624).

King Harold is generally ignored by American compilers of royal genealogies, but Rev. Frederic Lewis Weis traces his line from his daughter Gytha to his great-great-grandson, Bela III, of Hungary, in the Supplement (1952) to his Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists Who

Came to New England between 1623 and 1650, p. 39, Line 242. (Harold's grandson, Mstislav Harold, is here erroneously called Mstislav.) Several of the descendants of Philippa of Hainault mentioned herein are traced in Marcellus D.A.R. von Redlich's Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants (1942) and Weis's Ancestral Roots (2nd ed., 1951) and the Supplement thereto. Articles used in the preparation of this list include Meredith B. Colket, Jr., "The Pelhams of England and New England. V. The De La Warr Connection," The American Genealogist, vol. XVIII (1942), pp. 210-218; John I. Coddington, "A Royal Descent from King Edward III of England," ibid., vol. XXXII (1956), pp. 9-23 (for Coytmore, Tyng, Eddowes); G. Andrews Moriarty, "A Descent from John of Gaunt: Ancestry of Edward Carleton," ibid., vol. XVII (1940), pp. 105-109; Donald L. Jacobus, "The Darcy Ancestry of Mrs. John Sherman," ibid., vol. XXI (1945), pp. 169-177; and Milton Rubincam, "John Barclay of Perth Amboy: Scion of an Illustrious House," Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, vol. 58 (1940), pp. 262-266 (Genealogical Note 4). The de Schweinitz descent has not been published but has been developed by Coddington and myself. It was the former who called my attention to the lineage of Lady Christiana Stuart, wife of Cyrus Griffin. I am much indebted to Mr. Coddington for reading the manuscript of this article, and for his helpful suggestions. Mr. Jacobus has supplied two or three references, and is responsible for the mention of Gov. John Cranston. He tells me that he has seen the Cranston pedigree as worked out for Commander Peter G. Van der Poel by Anthony R. Wagner, Richmond Herald. Governor Cranston's grandmother is stated to have been a Stewart, deriving through the Stewarts of Traquair from a natural son of Sir James Stewart, Earl of Buchan, who in turn was a son of Sir James Stewart, the "Black Knight of Lorn," by his wife, Joan Beaufort, granddaughter of John of Gaunt.

Harold II is at last coming into his own. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., in his History of the English-Speaking Peoples, serialized in Life magazine, vol. 40, 26 March 1956, p. 99, pays glowing tribute to the Saxon's memory. In 1950 the King became the hero of a fascinating novel, The Golden Warrior, by Hope Muntz (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York).

WOLVERTON—WALLER—BROCKWAY

Publication of an analysis of the will of Gregory Wolterton of Hartford, Conn. [*supra*, vol. 32, pp. 197-201, has brought communications to the Editor from several who are interested in the Wolterton family connections. Nothing has come to light to cast doubt on the conclusions in the article that Violet wife of Edward Shepard and the mother of the Wallers were two sisters of Gregory Wolterton. Mr. Ralph D. Phillips of New York City has found records bearing on the Waller and Brockway connection and kindly consents to their use. The chart on the next page will help to explain the meaning of these records.

The parish register 1538-1707 of St. George of Tombland, Norwich, Norfolk, under "Nomina Baptizatoru Ano dni 1615" contains the entry: "Jacobus fili Mathei Wollerton baptizat fuit vicesimo primo die Januarij 1615." Since Jacobus is the Latin form of James, and the date is right, this may be the James son of Matthew Wolterton of Ipswich, England, to whom Gregory Wolterton devised £10, presumably because he was the heir male of the family. From the dates we should judge Matthew to be a brother, and James a nephew, of Gregory.

This is borne out by certain records obtained from England by the late Col. Charles E. Banks for the late Gen. Simeon M. Fox of Manhattan, Kansas. The latter published them over his initials in the genealogical columns of the Boston Evening Transcript, 27 Dec. 1932. These are the wills of James "Wolverton" of Ipswich, Suffolk, and of his widow Elizabeth. The will of James Wolverton, 5 Apr. 1679, names son John, and makes this bequest to wife Elizabeth: "And whereas there is a legacy given me by my uncle in New England unto me, and is yet unpaid, I give it to my wife to do with as she pleases." Elizabeth's will, 19 May 1683, gave "To my son John Wolverton, all my right, title, etc., in a legacy given to my husband by his uncle Hubbard in New England, and was given to me by my said husband."

The mention of the uncle in the later will as Hubbard is confusing. Wolterton is spelled a variety of ways, and it seems certain that James Wolverton of Ipswich is the nephew of Gregory Wolterton. His widow may never have met his uncles. It is possible that James had also an uncle by the name of Hubbard in New England and that the widow's memory was confused when she dictated her will.

General Fox also cites in his article an "extract from the memoranda of John² Winthrop, governor of Connecticut," presumably obtained for him by Colonel Banks from Winthrop's Medical Journal. This reads:

"Waller ——— widow, 74 years old, at G. Woltertons the tanner, she is his sister, and is Matthew Waller's mother." This entry is described as dated 1657, which would make the widow Waller born about 1583, roughly ten years older than Gregory Wolterton. This establishes the theory put forward in the previous article that the mother of Matthew and William Waller was a sister of Gregory Wolterton. If living when he died in 1674, she would then have been over 90; and since his will makes no provision for her, we think she had died and that the widow Waller who contested the will was more likely the widow of William Waller acting on behalf of her children.

Two other Waller items in Winthrop's Medical Journal are here given as supplied to Mr. Jacobus by the late Colonel Banks:

[p. 379]	Waller	Matthew	Pequot 1657
		Sarah	11 yrs.
[p. 423]	Waller	William	9 yrs. Saybrook 1659
		John	7
		Elizabeth	5
		Samuel	3
		Matthew	1 1/2

The last name looks like Martha as read by Colonel Banks but as the four "sons" were remembered in Gregory Wolterton's will and the youngest was called Matthew, it seems clear that "Matchew" was what Winthrop wrote.

Mr. Phillips has supplied a photostatic copy of a document from Connecticut Archives, Ecclesiastical, series 1, vol. 1, doc. 83. This is an affidavit made by Woolstone Brockway Sen^r of Lyme on 10 May 1686, relating to the building of Lyme Meeting House. He said that when a site for it was first staked out, "his vncl^e W^m Waler Came to him and tould him that the Stakes for the meeting house Were Sett a Small matter Within the Said Brockway his Land" in consequence of which Brockway protested and the site was changed.

Matthew Waller of New London had two daughters, Rebecca and Sarah, who were baptized there as adults in 1671. They were legatees in the Wolterton will. Rebecca is said to have married first, William Collins, from whom she was divorced; and she married second, Thomas Bolles, and died without issue 10 Feb. 1711/12. Sarah Waller, born ca. 1646 [Winthrop's statement of age], died unmarried 28 Mar. 1719 aged 60 to 70 according to Hempstead [Diary, p. 86]. Sarah's will, which was dated 13 Mar. 1718 and proved 7 Apr. 1719 (New London Probate, File 5513), gave to her three cousins, William Brockway, Richard Brockway and John Brockway, all money; to her cousin Deborah Elderkin, all wearing clothes; to her cousin Leech, "Daughter to Woolston Brockway Deceased," her bed with all bedding; to her

cousin Hannah Wade, specified articles; to her brother-in-law Thomas Bolles, a pot and kettle; Mr. Timothy Green, Executor. Witnesses: John Bolles, Prudence Plumb, Robert Jacklin negro (his mark). The inventory states that she died 26 Mar. 1719.

Thus there is evidence that William Waller was uncle of Wolstone Brockway and that Matthew Waller's daughter Sarah called Wolstone Brockway's children her cousins. It is a fair conclusion that a sister of Matthew and William Waller married a Brockway and became the mother of Wolstone Brockway. The will of Gregory Wolterton remembered not only the two Wallers, Matthew of New London and William of Lyme, and most of their children, but also Wolstone Brockway and his eldest son William. The suggestions made in the former article as to how these people were related to Gregory Wolterton are very greatly strengthened by the additional evidence cited above.

Wolstone Brockway testified 10 July 1714, aged about 70 [Lyme Deeds, 2:391]. He died 14 Sept. 1718. He married before 14 Sept. 1664, when the first of his ten children was born, Hannah, daughter of William Briggs of Boston, and widow of John Harris of Lyme. His stated age in 1714 is a "round figure" and would make him born about 1643-4. He may have been born a year or two earlier. That makes him close in age to the two daughters of Matthew Waller and a little older than the children of William Waller, whose first child was born about 1650. His mother could easily have been their sister so far as dates are concerned. Also it should be noted that Brockway could easily be the grandson of "Widow Waller" who by Winthrop's statement of her age would have been born about 1583, hence close to sixty when Wolstone Brockway was born.

Donald L. Jacobus, New Haven, Conn.

PARSONS CORRECTION

In my article on Jonathan³ Parsons (Jonathan², Cornet Joseph¹) and his descendants that appeared in The American Genealogist, April 1950, v. 26, pp. 71-78, I listed among the children of Jonathan a son, Lt. John Parsons of Sandisfield, Mass. This is not correct and should be deleted. Lt. John Parsons was unquestionably the son of Timothy³ Parsons (Samuel², Cornet Joseph¹) of Durham, Conn., and therefore a first cousin once removed to Jonathan³ Parsons. The facts are these:

When collecting data on Jonathan³ Parsons, I found that he removed from Suffield, Conn., to Sandisfield, Mass., about 1758 and left the latter place probably

in 1767 or soon after [ibid., v. 27, p. 71]. The printed vital records of Sandisfield were consulted for any data on Jonathan and his family. The only Parsons of that period found in the vital records was Lt. John Parsons whose eldest child was recorded as being born in 1761. It seemed likely that he might be a son of Jonathan and an investigation was undertaken. A search at Pittsfield was commissioned but nothing significant was reported. Later among the manuscript papers of the Parsons Family Association, Inc., I found John listed in Jonathan's family. Without more solid evidence, I accepted this record and printed it thus.

Recently I had the good fortune to contact Mrs. Royal Eason Ingersoll of Washington, D.C., whose husband, Admiral R. E. Ingersoll, is descended from both Jonathan³ Parsons and Lt. John⁴ Parsons. Mrs. Ingersoll had in her possession an abstract of a deed which proves that Lt. John Parsons came from Durham, Conn. The deed (recorded at the Berkshire Middle District Registry of Deeds at Pittsfield, Mass., in Book 1, page 238--and overlooked by my searcher) is dated 26 May 1759, and shows that "John Persons of Durham" in the county of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut, for £128.10.0, bought from Elijah Kent of Suffield, Hartford Co., Conn., three lots of land in No. 3 Township [later Sandisfield] in the county of Hampshire and Province of Massachusetts Bay. The deed was witnessed by Josiah King and Jacob Hathaway, Jr., and was recorded 17 June 1762. Lt. John Parsons died at Sandisfield 2 March (according to the vital records) or 6 March (according to his gravestone) 1821, aged 84 years (gravestone), and this age corresponds with the age of the John Parsons who was baptized by the Rev. Nathaniel Chauncey at Durham, Conn., 1 Jan. 1737/8, son of Timothy³ and Mary (Robinson) Parsons [Fowler, W. C., History of Durham, Connecticut...., 1866, p. 274]. Lt. John Parsons named his eldest daughter Mary and his third son Timothy. For further information on Lt. John Parsons and his ancestry and family, see The American Genealogist, v. 26, pp. 74, 210; v. 27, p. 188; and Parsons, Henry, The Parsons Family, 1912-20, 2 vols.

Gerald J. Parsons, Rochester, N. Y.

DIXON—KASSON

In The Harvey Book, by Oscar J. Harvey, it is stated that Capt. Samuel² Kasson married Eleanor Dixon, daughter of Robert Dixon. While it is true that Samuel married Eleanor, she was not the daughter of Robert Dixon but of his brother Alexander Dixon and his wife Elizabeth, who came to New England with other Scotch-Irish settlers in 1719 and settled in Voluntown, Conn.

Archibald Kasson m. Voluntown 15 June 1744 Jane Dixon.
 Samuel Kasson m. Voluntown 22 Jan. 1744/5 Eleanor Dixon.
 James Kasson m. Lebanon 8 June 1758 Margaret Dixon.

The three Kasson brothers were the sons of Adam¹ Kasson and his wife Jane Hall and were born in Ireland: James about 1714, Archibald about 1717, and Samuel about 1719.

Of the three Dixon sisters, Jane and Eleanor were born in Ireland about 1717 and 1719 respectively, while Margaret was born about 1731, probably at Voluntown.

Alexander Dixon d. Woodbury 9 Feb. 1785, age 92.
 Elizabeth Dixon d. Woodbury 20 Aug. 1775, age 85.

In his will, 13 Apr. 1781, proved 4 Aug. 1786 [State Library Files, Woodbury District #1276], Alexander Dixon names his daughters, Jane, wife of Archibald Kasson; Ellenor, wife of Samuel Kasson; Margaret, wife of James Kasson; and only son, Alexander Dixon; David Ambler, executor. It was witnessed by Joseph Bellamy, Nathaniel Pritchard and Benjamin Tompkins. A notation adds that Ellenor divides £10 of her share between her daughters Sary Throop and Margaret Booth.

Frederick W. Wead, Boston, Mass.

NEHEMIAH AND SARAH (ST. JOHN) STEBBINS

The Stebbins Genealogy, by R. S. and R. L. Greenlee (1904) states that Nehemiah⁵ Stebbins, of Ridgefield, Conn., and South Salem, N.Y., married for his first wife Sarah Jessup. The compilers may have been influenced by the fact that their son Samuel⁶ named a son Benjamin Jessup⁷ Stebbins. This clue is fallacious. Samuel⁶ Stebbins had a first cousin named Benjamin Jessup, son of Blackleach and Sarah (Stebbins) Jessup, and as he gave the full name of this cousin to his son, he may have done so out of respect or affection.

At the behest of Mr. Howard A. Thomas of New York, who permits the present publication, an investigation

was undertaken which proved that the first wife of Nehemiah Stebbins was Sarah St. John.

The first step was to search the deeds of Ridgefield, Conn., and as deeds from Nehemiah and Sarah Stebbins were found, these were abstracted. Here we need give only those descriptions which were found of use in establishing Sarah's identity.

V. 4, p. 80. 22 Oct. 1754. Nehemiah Stebbins and wife Sarah of Ridgefield convey 8 1/2 acres 26 rods in Ridgefield, bounded north on Ebenezer and Ann Jones and south on Gideon and Rachel Betts.

V. 4, p. 232. 29 Oct. 1762. Nehemiah Stebbins and wife Sarah of Salem, Co. of West-Chester, N.Y., convey 12 acres 3 rods at Pompton Ridge bounded west and north on highway and heirs of Nathan St. John Decd, south on sd heirs.

Of the six instruments found, the two above seemed the likeliest to contain clues. It seemed likely that the land conveyed had come to Sarah by inheritance, and in that case she was probably a coheir with Ann wife of Ebenezer Jones and with Rachel wife of Gideon Betts. The other deed showed the land bounded on two sides by unspecified heirs of Nathan St. John, hence it seemed possible that these three women might have been daughters or at least heirs at law of Nathan St. John. In the vital record index at the State Library it was found that Rachel daughter of Nathan and Hannah St. John was born 14 Aug. 1731; and that Rachel St. John married 20 Dec. 1752 Gideon Betts; also that Nathan St. John did have a daughter Sarah, who was born 9 Oct. 1733, four years younger than Nehemiah Stebbins and hence suitable in age to be his wife.

Descendants of Matthias St. John (1907), by O. St. John Alexander, pp. 59-60, gives the children of Nathan St. John by his wife Hannah Seymour, and they include Rachel who married Gideon Betts and Ann who married Ebenezer Jones, as well as Sarah, born 9 Oct. 1733. No definite information about her is given, but after her name appears merely the statement that a Sarah m. 16 Dec. 1769 James Green, South Salem Church Records. Obviously the compiler was guessing that the marriage might pertain to the Sarah born 1733 and had no evidence that this was so.

At my suggestion, Mr. Thomas consulted records of the estate of Nathan St. John, who died intestate 10 March 1749, when Sarah was still a minor and unmarried. The distribution [Danbury Probate Records, 2:46 ff.] shows that Sarah received one parcel of land which corresponds verbatim with a piece later sold by Nehemiah and Sarah Stebbins, and others which have a general similarity of description. No evidence is more conclusive than that afforded by the devolution of land.

Mr. Thomas has since visited the old Congregational Church Cemetery at South Salem, N.Y., and found the Stebbins stones perfectly preserved. The inscription of Lt. Nehemiah Stebbins states that he died 24 Feb. 1807, aged 78 years 12 days. This age differs slightly from the birthdate of 12 Nov. 1729 assigned him in the Stebbins Genealogy. The stone of Sarah wife of Nehemiah Stebbins gives her death on 25 May 1765, aged 32, which checks with the date of birth of Sarah St. John on 9 Oct. 1733. There is also a stone to the second wife, Abigail.

Donald L. Jacobus, New Haven, Conn.

HEZEKIAH AND HEPZIBAH (TYLER) DOOLITTLE

Hezekiah⁴ Doolittle (Abraham³, Abraham², Abraham¹), born at Wallingford, Conn., 25 May 1711, was married 13 Feb. 1734 to Hepzibah Tyler, the marriage being entered in Wallingford records as performed by "Capt. Hall." He was undoubtedly Capt. John Hall, then a Justice of the Peace, with legal authority to perform marriages. This fact makes it almost certain that Hepzibah was a Wallingford girl, since brides usually were married in their home towns.

The Tyler family in Wallingford was founded by two brothers, William and John, sons of William and Abigail (Terrill) Tyler of Milford, Conn. Either of these brothers could have been father of Hepzibah so far as dated are concerned, but neither had a son old enough to be her father. John Tyler had ten known children, and his surviving heirs gave deeds after his death on 22 Nov. 1741. There is no probate found for William² Tyler, who was born about 1665, died 21 July 1749, and married (recorded at Derby, Conn.) 3 June 1692, Mary Lathrop, daughter of John and Ruth (Royce) Lathrop.

In an effort to find proof that Hepzibah was a daughter of William² Tyler, a search was undertaken in behalf of Harold R. Smith, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., and the results are briefly presented here by his permission. To make the connections clear, William² Tyler had the following known children:

- i. Ruth, b. ca. 1693; m. 2 Aug. 1710 Samuel Culver.
- ii. Mary, b. 1 Sept. 1695; m. 23 Feb. 1714 Francis Guitteau.
- iii. Sarah, b. 25 Nov. 1697; m. 18 Aug. 1715 John Beach.
- iv. Phebe, b. 28 Oct. 1700; m. 29 Apr. 1719 Samuel Beach.
- v. Samuel, b. 11 Aug. 1702; twice married.
- vi. Martha, b. 4 Oct. 1706; m. 4 Oct. 1721 Abraham Clark.
- vii. Bethia, b. 10 Nov. 1708.
- viii. Ephraim, b. 18 Apr. 1713; m. 13 Feb. 1734 Elizabeth

Dewolf.

ix. Mehitabel, b. 17 Nov. 1717.

Despite the large number of children, with births spread over a period of 26 years, it will be noted that if the mother was 20 when the first was born, she would have been no more than 44 when the youngest was born; and since there are rather wide gaps between some of the births, there may even have been additional children who missed recording. There are such gaps between 1702 and 1706, between 1708 and 1713, and between 1713 and 1717. A child could have been born in 1715, and if Hepzibah was born that year, she was 19 at marriage.

William Tyler gave conveyances of land to several of his children. For instance, he conveyed 21 Dec. 1710 to his daughter Ruth wife of Samuel Culver; 18 Sept. 1722 to son-in-law Francis Gittoe and his wife "my daughter" Mary Gittoe; 12 Feb. 1728 to daughter Martha wife of Abraham Clark; 9 June 1730 to son Samuel; June 1735 to son Ephraim; 5 June 1735 to son Samuel; and 26 July 1736 with wife Mary to "our son" Samuel [Wallingford Deeds, 2:346; 4:33; 6:9, 339; 7:321, 322, 501]. No deeds were found to some of the daughters, and there is no deed indexed to Hepzibah. Probably he did not have enough land for all his children, and portioned some of the daughters in cash or movables.

Hezekiah Doolittle lived in the Parish of New Cheshire in Wallingford, now the town of Cheshire. He began to buy land there in Oct. 1733, and on 18 June 1741 received part of the paternal farm by gift from his father Abraham Doolittle. On 27 Mar 1739 he bought land from Samuel Tyler, Mary Tyler witnessing the deed, and although there is no mention of relationship, we take the grantor and witness to be the brother and mother of Hepzibah Tyler. After further purchases, Hezekiah sold out all his holdings, including his homestead, in Feb. and March 1750/1. [Wallingford Deeds, 7:69, 70, 339; 8:294; 9:85, 88; 10:245, 493; 11:249, 694; 12:111, 116, 163, 168.]

Hezekiah Doolittle, then called of Woodbury, bought a considerable acreage there 4 Dec. 1751, located in the North Purchase, now the town of Bethlehem; and his son Frederick was baptized at Bethlehem, 9 Feb. 1752. He sold his property there in two deeds, one dated 27 Jan. 1756 and witnessed by Joshua Gittreau, and the other dated two days later, describing the land as bounded south on Francis Guitteau's land. [Woodbury Deeds, 9:10; 10:209, 122.] If Hepzibah Tyler was daughter of William, then Francis Guitteau was her brother-in-law and Joshua Guitteau her nephew. The Guitteaus moved from Wallingford to Bethlehem between 1730 and 1733, and before 1740 Ephraim Tyler followed them there. It

is easy to understand why Hezekiah Doolittle moved to Bethlehem if his wife had a brother and sister already settled there with their families, and it seems significant that Doolittle bought an acreage adjacent to the home of the Guitteaus.

On 9 Apr. 1756, Hezekiah Doolittle "of Woodbury" for £2500 old tenor bills bought a home in Litchfield from Stephen Smith [Litchfield Deeds, 4:585]. For our purpose we need follow his career no further. He later moved to New York State and died there.

We conclude that Hepzibah (Tyler) Doolittle was a daughter of William Tyler of Wallingford for the following reasons:

1. Her marriage by a Wallingford magistrate suggests that Wallingford was her "home town," and William Tyler was the only Tyler of Wallingford who could have been her father.

2. She was married to Doolittle on the very day that Ephraim Tyler, son of William, was married. We can hardly escape the inference that this was a double wedding of a brother and sister.

3. Her husband bought land from Samuel Tyler, son of William, and later bought a homestead adjacent to that of Francis Guitteau, whose wife was a daughter of William Tyler, and a son of the Guitteaus witnessed a deed of sale made by Hezekiah Doolittle.

4. Of the eleven children of Hezekiah and Hepzibah, one was named for each parent. Of the nine remaining, three were conceivably named for relatives on the Doolittle side, and one had a name which apparently did not come from either family. As for the five remaining Mehitabel could be for Hepzibah's next younger sister Mehitabel Tyler; Bethia could be for her next elder sister Bethia Tyler; William could be for her father; Mary could be for her mother; and Phebe could be for her older sister Phebe Tyler. In short, five of the seven children who were not named for the parents were given names occurring in the immediate family of William Tyler. Sheer coincidence can hardly explain this.

A word on the nature of genealogical evidence. Had the birth of a Hepzibah Tyler been recorded about 1715 in Wallingford, many genealogists would jump to the conclusion that she was the Hepzibah who married in 1734. In such a case, however, the identity of the Hepzibahs in the birth and marriage entries would not actually be proved. It is always wise to try records of all classes. A large amount of circumstantial evidence all fitting together and pointing to the same conclusion makes a stronger case than the mere record entries of a birth and a marriage.

Donald L. Jacobus, New Haven, Conn.

STOUGHTON—KNIGHT DATA

By Genevieve Tylee Kiepora, of Soledad, California

The following records have been accumulated in the course of a search to prove, or disprove, the claim that the widow Judith Smead who died at Dorchester, Mass., in 1639, was sister of Israel Stoughton. The Court appointed him to be administrator of Judith's estate and, in his preliminary report, Israel called her "my sister." Certain other items led me to question that she was his actual blood sister.

Stoughton

An article by Ralph M. Stoughton, supra, Vol. 29, pp. 193-204, states, "No records have been found that disclose the parentage and place of birth of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, father of Thomas and Israel Stoughton of New England." The following items, considered together, will supply that lack.

(1) The Alumni Cantabrigienses contains two accounts under Stoughton and Stockton which perhaps should be combined into a single account. These are as follows; the passages underlined by the present writer call attention to the similarity of the record:

"Stoughton or Staughton, Thomas. Matric. pens. from Trinity, Mich. 1573, B.A. from Queens 1576-7 as Stockton [footnote calls attention to account of William Knight]; M.A. 1580, Fellow of Queens (but see Stockton, Thomas, 1572); ord. Deacon and Priest (Lincoln) Feb. 13, 1581-2; V. of Coggeshall, Essex (Stoughton) 1600-6. Deprived."

"Stockton, Thomas. Matric. pens. from St. John's, Mich. 1572; B.A. 1576. Apparently Fellow at Queens 1579 'Stockton', but see also Stoughton, Thomas, with whom he may have been confused."

(2) Miscellanea Heraldica, Ser. 5, Vol. 5, p. 330: The will of Thomas Stoughton of New Canterbury, Kent, 1591, named daughters Nethersole, Wilde, Paramour, and "their children" (not named); brother Joel; sister Omer; sisters Fuller and Cole; and nephew Thomas Stoughton of Suffolk and the two daughters of Thomas Stoughton the minister. (See our Note 1, below.)

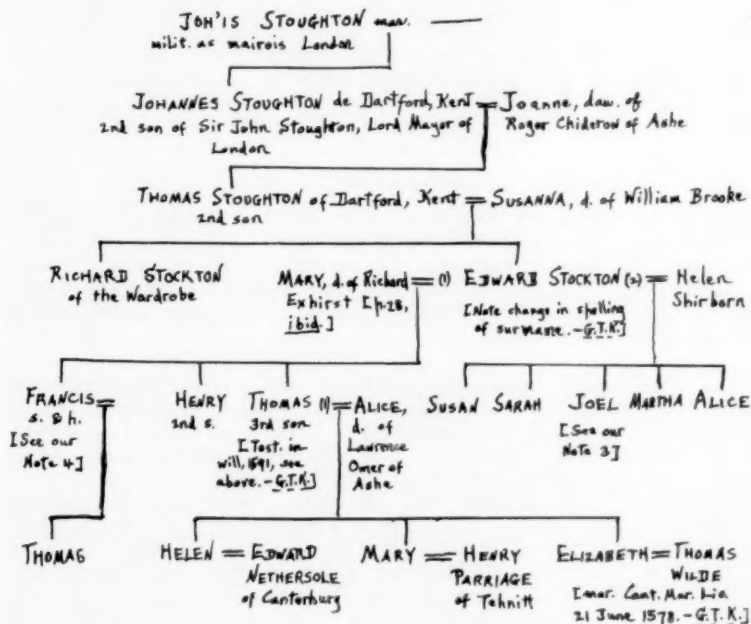
(3) Visitations of Kent, 1574, p. 35, and 1619, p. 18; Add. Mss. 5526, British Museum [see our Note 2].

Arms (Vis. 1574): Argent on a chevron gules between four door staples sable, an escallop or, in dexter chief point a mullet of the last.

Arms (Vis. 1619): Quartered with Wilde: Argent on a saltire gules between four door staples sable, a cres-

cent in fess point or.

[The pedigree is indexed "Stockton (Stoughton)."
The John with whom it begins seems to be John (12) of
the Stoughton pedigree in the Visitation of Sussex, p.
78.—G.T.K.]



Subscribed THOMAS STOUGHTON (1574)

(4) P. R. Planche in his Corner of Kent (Ash) states Moat Farm, as early as Queen Elizabeth's reign, was in the possession of the family of Stoughton. One of them Edward Stoughton of Ash, gent., whose will was proved in 1573, bequeathed to his son Joel, amongst other things, "the embroidering of a vestment set with 5,000 pearls or more, and 2,000 spangles and more of silver-gilt upon the same." This Edward Stoughton of Ash was the great-grandson of Sir John Stoughton, Knight, Lord Mayor of London, whose second son, John Stoughton of Dartford, the grandfather of Edward, married before 1475, Jane, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Roger Clitherow, of Goldston, in Ash, by which marriage the estate of Little Betshanger, in Eastry parish, came to the family of Stoughton, from whom it passed first to Gibbs and then to Omer, with whom it remained until the

decease of Lawrence Omer, of Ash, when his only daughter and heir, Jane, brought it back to the Stoughtons by her marriage with Thomas Stoughton of Ash and afterwards of St. Martin's, Canterbury, son of Edward, of the Moat Farm aforesaid. Thomas Stoughton died in 1591 and left three daughters, his co-heirs, one of whom, named Elizabeth, married Thomas Wilde of St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury, Esq., and he alienated this estate of the Moat Farm to Mr. John Proude who resided here, as did his descendants, to the time of Charles the Second.

(5) The seal used by Gov. William Stoughton, and other members of his family, which is on his tombstone, is described: "On a saltire between four door staples a scollop" [*Heraldic Journal*, Vol. 1, p. 10; Vol. 2, p. 6]. Compare this with the arms in the Visitation.

(6) A further record: in the will of Elizabeth Walker, London, 1588, she mentioned "Mr. Stoughton, minister, of Suffolk." Rev. Thomas Stoughton at that time was at Naughton, Suffolk, ten miles from Ipswich where John Moore, father of Elizabeth Walker, lived.

Note 1: "The two daughters of Thomas Stoughton the Minister." There seems to be no record of the baptism of these daughters. The marriage records of Essex have the following and, judging by the dates and locations, the girls may well have been children of Rev. Thomas Stoughton:

1605, Mary Stoughton m. John Mansfield at Coggeshall
[If the name could be read as Maxfield, these might be parents of Clement Maxfield who married Mary Denman, daughter of Judith Denman Smead.]

1607, Margaret Stoughton m. William Hulley at Felsted.

1613, Elizabeth Stoughton m. John Scudder at Malden Mary. [John Scudder of Barnstable was mentioned in the distribution of the estate of Judith Smead.]

1615 and later, William Stoughton had children, including son Thomas.

Note 2: The Stoughton Arms, given in Add. Mss., British Museum, do not agree with the Visitation of Kent, although the pedigree is the same, but are described: "Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief sable, two martlets argent."

Note 3: The Register of St. Paul's, Canterbury, has the baptisms of the children of Joel Stoughton, including a Thomas born 1584, too late to be the nephew Thomas named in the will of 1591. That seems to place Thomas, the minister, as the known son (Visitation pedigree) of Francis.

Note 4: There are no probate or land records in Kent indices naming Francis Stoughton. The Visitation of Surrey gives Francis of Crayford, Kent, married Mary daughter of Anthony Malar of London (but lists no Thomas among his children), and says that Francis was son of Lawrence Stoughton of Stoughton [p. 85]. Since Crayford is only about three miles from Dartford, the home of Edward Stoughton, and Visitation records are known to contain occasional errors, attention is called to this Francis of Crayford as possibly the son of Edward.

Note 5: We have discovered the marriage record of Israel Stoughton. The Registers of Rotherhite, Surrey, contain no baptismal or burial records of interest, but do contain the following marriage entries:

1627, Mar. 27: Israel Stoughton m. Elizabeth Knight.

1638, Mar. 27: Edward Stoughton m. Alice Crooke.

Rotherhite is a suburb of London. There are two other items of possible interest. In 1583 one Thomas Stoughton married at Christ Church, Newgate, London, Agnes Forste (the index of another parish register under the name "Forste" refers to "Forster"). In 1635 on the Truelove from the Port of London came Josias Forster, aged 43, listed directly under Edward Staughton, aged 50 [John Camden Hotten, The Original Lists, p. 87]. Did Edward return to England to marry, and was Josias Forster the nephew of the above Agnes and perhaps cousin of Edward?

Summary

1. The Visitations of Kent show the change of spelling from Stoughton to Stockton and back again. The account in Alumni Cantabrigienses shows matriculation of Thomas Stoughton at approximately the time when Edward Stoughton was spelling the name Stockton and calls attention to the confusion in the records.

2. The Visitation pedigree show Thomas son of Francis as nephew of Thomas [d. 1591]. The will of Thomas in 1591 calls Thomas Stoughton, minister, his nephew.

3. The arms described in the Visitation correspond with those used by the Stoughtons of Dorchester.

Finally, at this writing, after four years of research in English records, including the help of professional searchers there, no indication has been found that there was a Judith Stoughton.

Knight

Israel Stoughton's own mother, Katherine, died shortly after his birth, at Coggeshall, Essex. We know that

he had a stepmother, Elizabeth, for the Alumni Cantabrigienses had the following:

William Knight, adm. pens. of Emanuel, Jan. 31, 1626-7. He was the first son of William of St. Olave's, Southwark, and Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Thomas Stoughton (1576-7), matric. 1626-7; B.A. 1630-1; M.A. 1634; went to New England 1637 where he settled at Ipswich, Mass., and was for some years a preacher. Returned to England in 1643, with his half-brother [sic—G.T.K.] Colonel Israel Stoughton. Presented by Oliver Cromwell to St. Matthews, Ipswich, July 11, 1655. Canon of St. Mary's-at-Elms. Afterwards conformed. Ord. priest (Bishop Browning of Exeter) Aug. 8, 1659, and held his living until his death. Bur. at St. Mary's-at-Elms Jan. 6, 1696.

Beneath this is the account of his son, William Knight, adm. Sizer (age 17) at Pembroke Apr. 18, 1656, B.A. 1659, M.A. 1663, Vicar of Eastwood, Essex, 1668-73, Vicar of Stotfold, Beds., 1676-81; and then follows the account of his son, the third in direct line of Cambridge graduates named William Knight.

The father of the first of these graduates was the William who married Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Thomas Stoughton. His will, 20 March 1629 [P.C.C., 38 Scrope], does not give his home, but "upon reference to the Probate Act he is described as of St. Olave's, Southwark." "Debts to be paid and residue of my estate to be disposed by my wife Elizabeth. I give her her own 1/3 of my estate; the remaining 2/3 to be divided between my four children—William, John, Mary and Ursuly. I ordain my wife and my son-in-law Israel Stoughton sole executors." Overseers, Robert Pike, Edward Feach. Witnesses: William Knight, Richard Mendall. Note: the estate is not described in any way, either land or other types of property.

Since Israel Stoughton was stepson of Elizabeth, he would be described at that time as her son-in-law, and by extension he would be also "son-in-law" of her husband, William Knight. The term was then used both in this sense of stepson and also as husband of a daughter. The discovery (above) of the marriage of Israel Stoughton to Elizabeth Knight two years before the date of the knight will raises the question whether Israel did not stand in both relationships to William Knight. It would have been natural for William and Elizabeth Knight to have named a daughter Elizabeth; and despite the terms of the will and the expression "my four children," the will appears to be quite brief and it was not uncommon to omit reference to daughters who had already received their full portions. Hence we think it possible though not fully proved that Israel's wife was his

stepsister and an unrecorded daughter of William Knight. Should that theory prove untenable, then she was almost certainly a niece or other close relative. In any case some printed authorities, such as Alumni Cantabrigienses and Mr. Ralph M. Stoughton in his article cited above are inaccurate in describing Israel Stoughton as a half-brother of Rev. William Knight (d. 1696).

The above William Knight of St. Olave's (d. 1629) has been confused with William Knight of Lincoln, whose will [P.C.C., 72 Scrope], of which I have a complete copy, dated 16 Nov. 1629 (four months before that of William of St. Olave's), named wife Dorothy but no children. Among others he bequeathed to William Knight, son of Richard Knight of Lincoln, late deceased, who might have been William of St. Olave's, but lengthy correspondence with Mr. F. E. Thurlby, Archivist at Lincoln, has convinced me that William of St. Olave's was not from Lincoln, as claimed.

There are records of several William Knights residing in London at that time. The following line is given in the Visitation of London [p. 34]:

William Knight of Callis came from thence and placed himself in Kent. Two sons: Stephen ("martier in Q. Maries raigne burnt upon Maldon Marsh in Essex and died yssue lesse"); and John, see following.

John Knight of Kelvenden, Essex, mar. Ann daughter of Neville of Raley, co. Essex, gent., and had: John, d. s.p.; Stephen, usher to King Charles I (living in 1634 and had Stephen, Mary and John); and Arthur, see following.

Arthur Knight of London, mar. (1) Ellen Sadler, by who he had Arthur and William, both d.y.; mar. (2) Elizabeth Lechford, by who he had son Arthur, who d. s.p.; mar. (3) Ursula Salter of Whitechurch, daughter of William Salter by the dau. and co-heir of Oliver Carmin of ffenton Galham, co. Cornwall, and had children by her: Mary, d.y.; Arthur, eldest; William; Thomas; Nicholas; William; Samuel; and Katherine.

We have here two brothers named William Knight whose mother was named Ursula, and William of St. Olave's named daughter Ursula in his will of 1629. While this is a possible clue, it may be that Arthur's sons by his third wife would be too young for identification with William of St. Olave's. I have made no effort to obtain the will of Arthur Knight. My object in checking Knight records was to see if William Knight, who failed to name daughter Elizabeth in his will, might have had a daughter Judith, also not named, who might be Israel Stoughton's "sister" Judith Smead. I found no Judith Knight, nor baptismal records of any of William Knight's children.

The William Knight of Lynn, Mass., who died 5 March

1656, will dated 1653 [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 5:253; 6:346] was not of course the brother-in-law of Israel Stoughton who died in England in 1696.

The will of Israel Stoughton, 1644, and extract of which was made for me by Miss Ruth E. Thomas of Boston, does not say "my deere brothers Mr. William Knight, Mr. Thomas Stoughton, Mr. Thomas Clark and Mr. David Yale." Israel named those four, among others, "to see to the due performance" but did not call them his brothers. He called Thomas Clarke "my deere brother" in his provision for his mother, whom he did not name ("Widow Knight"). Clark and Yale were presumably husbands of Israel's stepsisters, and quite likely his wife's brothers-in-law as well, but were not "half-brotherly connections." The repetition of the term "half-brother" in printed stories of this family is confusing, and in addition to the authorities cited is found in Appendix B of Samuel Eliot Morison's History of Harvard College in the Seventeenth Century.

If Judith Smead were Israel's own sister, why did he not take her young orphan son, William Smead, into his household and educate him? The boy was apprenticed. Judith's children are not mentioned in the Stoughton wills, not was the supposed sister, Ann Chamberlain. Neither Ann nor "Mother Knight" was listed among the people who were given Judith's possessions. There does not seem to be any emigration record, nor death or estate records, of the widow Elizabeth Knight. Did she remarry? One Elizabeth Knight married at Chelmsford, Essex, in 1635, William Stileman.

At that period the terms "brother" and "sister" were often used loosely and applied to more involved relationships than that of actual brother and sister. So Israel's mention of Judith Smead as "my sister" needs better documentation.

Editor's Note. The discovery by Mrs. Kiepora of the marriage of Israel Stoughton to Elizabeth Knight is an important one. While preparing her article for publication above, a startling idea occurred to me. The late J. Gardner Bartlett supplied most of the material for the New Englanders in Venn's Alumni Cantabrigienses. That is the chief source for the statement that Elizabeth wife of the elder William Knight had been widow of Thomas Stoughton. That may have been based on expressions of relationship used by Israel Stoughton and the identification of the "deere mother" provided for in his will as the widow Knight. It may therefore have been only a matter of interpretation that Israel Stoughton was elder half-brother of Rev. William Knight, and the older writers all seem to have believed that Mrs. Elizabeth Knight was actual mother of Israel Stoughton.

That of course explains the constant use of the term "half-brother." When Mr. Ralph M. Stoughton discovered that the mother of Israel Stoughton was named Katherine and that she died shortly after his birth, the older supposition was not discarded, having gained the authority of Alumni Cantabrigienses, and it then became necessary to suppose the Elizabeth wife of William Knight was a second wife (and widow) of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, and that Israel's connection with the Knight family was merely a step-relationship.

With Mrs. Kiepora's added discovery that Israel Stoughton married Elizabeth Knight, all the terms of relationship found are accounted for without the supposition that William Knight married the mother or step-mother of Israel Stoughton. Rev. William Knight, and Thomas Clarke and David Yale, who married his sisters, all become brothers-in-law of Israel Stoughton by marriage.

In the accounts I have seen, I have failed to find any documentary evidence that the senior William Knight married the widow of Rev. Thomas Stoughton, or even that the latter did have a second wife Elizabeth. If such evidence exists, I shall be happy to learn of it and print it and also to withdraw my present suggestion. If there is no such evidence except the terms of relationship used in records, then these are adequately and more simply explained by the conclusion that Israel Stoughton's wife Elizabeth Knight was daughter of William and Elizabeth (——) Knight, and that she was omitted from his brief will because she was already married and had received her portion.

Since Mrs. Kiepora raises the question of mention of relationships in Israel Stoughton's will, it may be fair to quote from the very full abstract printed in 1850 in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 4, pp. 51-2. The will was dated London 17 July 1644. This reads: "Wife & sonne Israel joint Executors, John Winthrop Sen^r, Mr. Thomas Dudley, Sen^r, Mr. Richard Bellingham, Mr. Richard Saltonstall & Mr. Increase Nowell, & also my deere brother Mr. W^m Knight, Mr. Thomas Stoughton, Mr. Thomas Clarke, Mr. David Yale overseers" It would seem from this abstract that Israel did intend the term "my deere brother" to apply not only to Rev. William Knight but also to his own brother Thomas and to Clarke and Yale who appear to have married the Knight sisters. In a sort of codicil he provides for "my deere mother," and in the event of his wife's death appoints "my deere brother Mr. Tho: Clarke" and two friends to act in her stead.

THE FAMILY OF HENRY BRIDGHAM
OF THELNETHAM, CO. SUFFOLK, ENGLAND, AND BOSTON, MASS.

By John Insley Coddington, F.A.S.G., of Swarthmore, Penna.

This article is written as a surprise for my friend Mrs. Everard Appleton (Eliza Halliburton Bridgham) of Providence and Jamestown, R.I.

That the Bridgham family came to New England from the county of Suffolk, England, has long been known. In the Aspinwall Notarial Records (to be further discussed below), there appear references, dated 1646, to the attempts of Henry Bridgham of Boston in New England, tanner, to reverse the will of his late father, Henry Bridgham of "ffeltam in Suffolke." There is no such place as Feltam or Feltham in Suffolk, and certain New England genealogists wrongly identified the place as Felsham, a parish in west-central Suffolk, seven miles south-east of Bury St. Edmunds. But there is no evidence that any Bridghams ever lived at Felsham.

The true homes of our Bridgham family in the county of Suffolk were, first, the parish of Wattisfield in the north-central part of the county, where Thomas Bridgham, grandfather of the emigrant Henry Bridgham, lived in the 1570's, and where Henry Bridgham the elder, father of the emigrant, was born in 1573; secondly, Thelnetham, a parish which lies four miles north of Wattisfield, on the south bank of the Little Ouse River which here divides Suffolk from the adjoining county of Norfolk. Although we do not know just when our Bridgham family moved from Wattisfield to Thelnetham, references to the Bridghams in the Thelnetham Parish Registers are to be found beginning in 1599. References have also been found to a few Bridghams in the parishes of Pakenham, Great Livermere, Rougham, and Woolpit, co. Suffolk, and it is not yet known how these Bridghams were related to those of Wattisfield and Thelnetham, though such relationship doubtless existed.

The research in England on which this article is based was done by Miss Helen Thacker of London and Mr. L.H.H. Whitehead of Long Melford, Suffolk, to whom grateful acknowledgment is made.

Bridgham References, Boyd's Marriage Index for Suffolk, 1500-1650

1564	Bredgham, John, & Anne Last	(at) Pakenham
1569	Bridgham, Thomas, & Annes Sawyer	Wattisfield
1593	Bredgham, Anne, & John Cater	Great Livermere
1596	Bredgham, Elizabeth, & George Tume	Pakenham
1604	Bridgham, John, & Anne Winnan	Thelnetham
1605	Bridgham, Henry, & Mary Hastings	Thelnetham
1610	Bridgham, Henry, & Ursula Brett	Thelnetham

1619	Bridgham, Rose, & Stephen Hampson	Rougham
1622	Bridgham, John, & Elizabeth Noble	Thelnetham (B.T.)
1629	Bridgham, John, & Elizabeth Benedick	Woolpit
1633	Bridgham, John, & Mary Wix	Thelnetham (B.T.)
1640	Bridgham, Mary, & George Wiffin	Thelnetham
1640	Bridgham, Robert, & Anne Lock	Thelnetham
1642	Bridgham, Susan, & James Noble	Thelnetham
1644	Bridgham, John, & Mary Paine	Thelnetham

Bridgham Entries, Parish Registers of Wattisfield, co. Suffolk

- 1569 Thomas Bridgham & Annes Sawyer married, 9 October.
 1570 John son of Thomas Bridgham, baptized, 21 June.
 1571 Thomas son of Thomas Bridgham, baptized, 23 December.
 1572 Thomas son of Thomas Bridgham, buried, 2 January (1572/3).
 1573 Henry son of Thomas Bridgham, baptized, 20 September.

Bridgham Entries, Parish Registers of Thelnetham, co. Suffolk

Baptisms

- 1605 John son of John Bridgham, 12 May.
 1608 Thomas son of John Bridgham, 26 February (1608/9).
 1610 Anne daughter of John Bridgham, 20 January (1610/11).
 1611 Thomas son of Henry Bridgham, 16 October.
 1613 Henry son of Henry Bridgham, 9 May.
 1614 Robte son of Henrye Bridgham, 19 October.
 (Gap, 1615-1636)
 1636 Thomas Bridgham son of John and Mary Bridgham, 17 February
 (1636/7).
 1639 Mary daughter of John & Mary Bridgham, 17 July.
 1642 Robte Bredgham son of John Bredgham, 15 July.
 1643 Henry Bridgham son of Robte Bridgham and Anne his wife,
 10 November.
 1644 Anne Bridgham d^r of Robt & Anne Bridgham, 1 November.
 1645 Anne & Katherine d^{rs} of John Bridgham, 12 May.
 1645 Robert son of Robert Bridgham, 19 March (1645/6).
 1648 John son of John Bridgham, 13 February (1648/9).
 1649 Margret d^r of Robt & Anne Bridgham, 22 February (1649/50).
 1655 Mary d^r of Robert Bridgham, 27 July.
 1659 Henry son of Robert Bridgham, 20 July.

Marriages

- 1604 John Bridgame & Anne Winnan, 24 July.
 1605 Henry Bridgham & Mary Hastings, 8 May.
 1610 Henry Bridgham & Ursule Brett, 2 August.
 (Gap, 1615-1636)
 1640 George Wiffin of Garboldisham in Norfolk and Mary Bridgham
 of Thelnetham, 2 July.
 1640 Robert Bridgham & Anne Lock, 5 February (1640/1).
 1642 James Noble & Susan Bridgham, _____.
 1644 John Bridgham & Mary Paine, 7 October

Burials

- 1599 Anne wife of Thom: Bridgham, 15 December.
 1609 Mary wife of Henry Bridgham, 6 January (1609/10).
 1610 Thomas son of John Bridgham, 14 April.

- 1610 Thomas Bridgham, 22 May.
- 1614 The wife of John Bridgham, 7 March (1614/15).
(Gap, 1615-1636)
- 1640 Henery Bridgham, 2 January (1640/1).
- 1642 Anne Bridgham, singlewoman, 17 January (1642/3).
- 1643 Henery Bridgham son of Robt Bridgham & Anne his wife, 20 December.
- 1644 Ursula Bridgham vidua, 10 May.
- 1647 Mary the wife of John Bridgham, 17 December.
- 1648 John Bridgham son of John Bridgham, 3 June.
- 1652 Ann wife of Robert Bridgham, 28 August.
- 1658 John Bridgham, 13 December.
- 1659 Robert Bridgham, 25 March.
- 1659 Ann daughter of John Bridgham, 19 April.
- 1662 Henry son of Robert Bridgham, 3 March (1662/3).
- 1665 Margaret wife of Robert Bridgham, 7 March (1665/6).
- 1666 Mary daughter of Robert Bridgham, 29 March.

Pedigree of the Bridgham Family

1. Thomas Bridgham, of Wattisfield, co. Suffolk, and later of Thelnetham, co. Suffolk, yeoman, was probably born about 1535-1545. He married at Wattisfield, 9 Oct. 1569, Annes (later called Anne) Sawer. Their three sons were baptized at Wattisfield 1570-1573, and one of the children was buried there. At some time between 1573 and 1599, the Bridgham family moved to Thelnetham, four miles to the northward of their former home. "Anne wife of Thom: Bridgham" was buried at Thelnetham 15 Dec. 1599, and Thomas himself was buried there 22 May 1610, leaving no will that can now be found.

Children, baptized at Wattisfield:

- 2 1. John, bapt. 21 June 1570.
- ii. Thomas, bapt. 23 Dec. 1571, bur. 2 Jan. 1572/3.
- 3 iii. Henry, bapt. 20 Sept. 1573.

2. John Bridgham (Thomas), baptized at Wattisfield, co. Suffolk, 21 June 1570, doubtless moved to Thelnetham with his parents, and apparently died there between 1615 and 1636, when there is a gap in the Parish Registers. Like his father, he left no will. He married, first, at Thelnetham, 24 July 1604, Anne Winnan, whose baptism was not recorded at Thelnetham, but who was buried there 7 March 1614/15. He married, secondly, at Thelnetham (marriage recorded in the Bishop's Transcripts only, since the original Registers have a gap from 1615 to 1636) in 1622, Elizabeth Noble, whose dates of baptism and burial are not known.

Children, baptized at Thelnetham:

- 1. John, bapt. 12 May 1605, bur at Thelnetham 13 Dec. 1658.
He was listed as "able to bear arms" at Thelnetham

in 1638 (Charles E. Banks, ed., Able Men of Suffolk, 1931, p. 159). He m. (1) at Thelnetham (marriage recorded in Bishop's Transcripts only) in 1633, Mary Wix, who d. about 1642-1644. He m. (2) at Thelnetham 7 Oct. 1644, Mary Paine, who was bur. at Thelnetham 17 Dec. 1647. He m. (3), but not at Thelnetham, ——. Children by first marriage, baptized at Thelnetham:

1. John, b. ca. 1634; bur. at Thelnetham 3 June 1648.
2. Thomas, bapt. 17 Feb. 1636/7.
3. Mary, bapt. 17 July 1639.
4. Robert, bapt. 15 July 1642.

Children by second marriage, baptized at Thelnetham:

5. Anne (twin), bapt. 12 May 1645; bur. at Thelnetham 19 Apr. 1659.
6. Katherine (twin), bapt. 12 May 1645.

Child by third marriage, baptized at Thelnetham:

7. John, bapt. 13 Feb. 1648/9.
- ii. Thomas, bapt. 26 Feb. 1608/9; bur. at Thelnetham 14 Apr. 1610.
- iii. Anne, bapt. 20 Jan. 1610/11; bur. (as "singlewoman") at Thelnetham 17 Jan. 1642/3.

3. Henry Bridgham (Thomas), baptized at Wattisfield, co. Suffolk, 20 Sept. 1573, doubtless moved to Thelnetham with his parents, and was buried there 2 Jan. 1640/1. He was a yeoman, and married, first, at Thelnetham, 8 May 1605, Mary Hastings, whose baptism was not recorded in the Registers of Thelnetham, but who was buried there 6 Jan. 1609/10, apparently without issue. He married secondly, at Thelnetham, 2 Aug. 1610, Ursula Brett, whose baptism was likewise not recorded at Thelnetham, but who was buried there as "Ursula Bridgham vidua," 10 May 1644.

An abstract of Henry Bridgham's will reads as follows: "In the name of God, Amen. I Henry Bridgham of Thelnetham in the County of Suffolk, yeoman....Soul to God, body to earth to be buried in Christian manner. To my loving wife Ursle all tenements & lands thereto belonging with all appurtenances, where I now dwell, for her life, then to my son Robert Bridgham and his heirs forever, he paying my son Henry Bridgham £20 within one year of his entry into said lands &c. My said son Henry may enter said lands &c. if his legacy be unpaid. To my son John Bridgham, £20 at his age of 23 years. To my daughter Susan Bridgham, £100 at her age of 22 years or at marriage, whichever shall come first. To my daughter Mary Wiffin now the wife of George Wiffin 20s. within 3 months of my decease. To my wife all household goods to dispose of as she sees fit. To my son Robert Bridgham all the rest of my goods, corn, cattle, hay, wool, leather, money, and all

outside goods except wood in the yard. The wood in my yard I bequeath to my wife. To son Robert Bridgham, my bed complete. Said son Robert Bridgham to be sole executor. Dated 20 Dec. 1640. Witnesses: John Locke, Thomas Brett, Henry Bridgham. Proved 11 Jan. 1640/1 by the executor named [Archdeaconry Court of Sudbury, 211 Muriell].

Children by second marriage, baptized at Thelnetham:

1. Thomas, bapt. 16 Oct. 1611; evidently d. young and unmarried between 1615 and 1636, when there is a gap in the Thelnetham Registers.
- 4 ii. Henry, bapt. 9 May 1613; the settler in New England.
- iii. Robert, bapt. 19 Oct. 1614; bur. at Thelnetham 25 Mar. 1659. He was the chief heir and executor of his father, and as such was sued by his brother Henry in 1646. He m. (1) at Thelnetham, 5 Feb. 1640/1, Anne Lock, whose baptism was not recorded at Thelnetham, but who was bur. there 28 Aug. 1652. He m. (2), but not at Thelnetham, about 1654, Margaret —, who was bur. at Thelnetham 7 Mar. 1665/6. Children by first wife, bapt. at Thelnetham:
 1. Henry, bapt. 10 Nov. 1643; bur. at Thelnetham 20 Dec. 1643.
 2. Anne, bapt. 1 Nov. 1644.
 3. Robert, bapt. 19 Mar. 1645/6.
 4. Margaret, bapt. 22 Feb. 1649/50.
 Children by second wife, bapt. at Thelnetham:
 5. Mary, bapt. 27 July 1655; bur. at Thelnetham 29 Mar. 1666.
 6. Henry, b. posthumously, and bapt. 20 July 1659; bur. at Thelnetham 3 Mar. 1662/3.
- iv. Mary, perhaps b. ca. 1616; m. at Thelnetham, 2 July 1640, George Wiffin, of Garboldisham, Norfolk.
- v. John, b. after 1617, since he was not yet aged 23 when his father's will was drawn on 20 Dec. 1640. No further record.
- vi. Susan, b. after 1618, since she was not yet 22 when her father's will was drawn, 20 Dec. 1640. She m. at Thelnetham, in 1642, James Noble.

4. Henry Bridgham (Henry, Thomas), baptized at Thelnetham, co. Suffolk, 9 May 1613, died at Boston, Mass., between 8 Nov. 1670 and 31 Mar. 1671. He was undoubtedly the Henry Bridgham listed as able to bear arms at Thelnetham in 1638 [Able Men of Suffolk, 1638, p. 159], and he was still at Thelnetham on 20 Dec. 1640, when he was one of the witnesses to his father's will, drawn on that date. He was a tanner, and in this trade he may have followed his father, whose will mentioned "leather" as one of his possessions. This will of Henry Bridgham the elder greatly favored the testator's son Robert, who was made executor and chief legatee, while the eldest surviving son Henry Bridgham, Jr., was cut off with

a legacy of £20. It is possible that the reason for this discrimination was that Henry, Jr., had already announced his imminent departure for New England.

Henry Bridgham, tanner, arrived at Dorchester, Mass., in 1641, though it is not known on which ship he came. He was made freeman 10 May 1643, and later that year or early in the following year removed to Boston, where he was admitted to the church as a "singleman" on 31 March 1644. He later served for many years as Deacon of the church in Boston. He married, probably in 1644, and presumably in Boston, though there is no surviving record of the ceremony, Elizabeth Harding, a native of Boreham, co. Essex, England, and daughter of John Harding of Boreham (who died before 29 Nov. 1645). She was a sister of Robert Harding of Boston and later of Newport, R.I., and London, England, merchant [for whom see James Savage, Geneal. Dict. of New England, 2:354, and Charles H. Pope, Pioneers of Mass., 212], and also a sister of Anne or Anna (Harding) Buttolph, wife of Thomas Buttolph of Boston [Pope, Pioneers, 85].

The following interesting references to Henry Bridgham appear in the Aspinwall Notarial Records (Boston, 1903):

(p. 11:) 29 (9) 1645. A tre of Attorney from Henry Bridham & Elizabeth his wife the daughter of John Harding of Boreham in Essex yeoman deceased to ffancis Lyle of Boston in New England Chirurgion for fifty six pounds as part of a Legacie given the said Elizabeth by the said John Hardinge deceased. witness Robert Harding, Thomas Buttolph.

(p. 13:) 10 (10) 1645. A tre of Attorney frō Henry Bridgham of Boston and Elizabeth his wife (the daughter of John Harding of Boreham in Essex deceased) to M^r W^m Brenton of Aquednick in the Narrogansett for ffifteens pounds ten shillings part of a Legacie or gift of the said John Harding with power generall. witness.

(p. 15:) 17 (10) 1645. A tre of Attorney from Hen Bridgham of Boston N:E: unto M^r Allexander Pollington Haberdasher of hatts in Lombard streete neere the white horse Taverne to receive 8^{li} 10^s Pt of a Legacie given by John Harding of Boreham in Essex yeoman deceased unto Elizabeth his daughter the wife of the said Henry Bridgham wth power to substitute another Attorney. witness. Thomas Grubb.

(p. 25:) 4 (6) 1646. Henry Bridgham of Boston N:E: Tanner did constitute Thomas Chapleine & Jasper Shephard of St Edmunds Bury in Suffolk linen drapers to aske levie recover & receive of Robert Bridgham of ffeltam in Suffolke the sume of xx^{li} sterl. & to acquit; also to pursue impleade arrest &c: & substitute wth like or limited power. ratifying what by them shall be done.

(p. 25:) 4 (6) 1646. Henry Bridgham of Boston in N:E: tanner did constitute Tho: Chapleine & Jasper Shephard of St Edm Bury in Suff^o linen Drapers to call in question & by all wayes & means in lawe p'vided to disprove disanull & ouerthrowe the pretended will of Henry Bridgham his ffather late of ffeltam in Suff: deceased,

& to call to Account his brother Robert Bridgham who by virtue of that pretend will hath entred upon & possessed the lands & other estate of his said ffather: wth power to pursue implead &c: & power of substitution. ut ante:

(p. 268:) 25 (10) 1649. Henry Bridgham constituted W^m Houtch-in of Rickin gale (i.e. Rickinghall) in Count Suffolke Tanner his true & lawfull Att^r to aske leaveie recov^r & receive of & from the Executors or Administ^r of the last will & testam^t of Henry Bridgham of ffeltam his ffather, & of the receipt to give acquittance &c: also to compound &c: & to appeare in any Court &c to sue implead &c: & generally to doe all things &c: wth power to substitute &c: ratifying &c:

We see from the foregoing that Henry Bridgham of Boston, tanner, was concerned with wills and legacies in England, both for his wife Elizabeth and for himself. Although he was a witness to his father's will on 20 Dec. 1640 and presumably knew its terms, he did nothing about it in his mother's lifetime. She died in 1644, however, and in 1646 Henry began his attempts to overthrow the will. Unfortunately we do not know the outcome of these attempts. It was Aspinwall, the famous New England notary of the 1640's, who made the mistake of writing the residence of the elder Henry Bridgham and of his son and executor Robert Bridgham as "ffeltam" instead of "Thelnetham."

Henry Bridgham of Boston continued to live in that town, and amassed a considerable estate. His own will was dated 8 Nov. 1670, and in it he directed that his wife Elizabeth and son Jonathan were to carry on the tan yard and complete the instruction of his younger sons Joseph, Benjamin, Samuel, and James. Son John Bridgham, who was already educated, was to be joint executor with his mother. Inventory of the estate was taken 31 March 1671, and amounted to the tidy sum (for New England in those days) of £3608.19.00. The will was proved 13 Apr. 1672 by the executors named. The widow Elizabeth (Harding) Bridgham did not long survive her husband, and died between 2 Aug. and 5 Nov. 1672. Her will of the former date contained bequests to her sons John, James, and Jonathan, and to her "three other sons"; also a small bequest to her sister "Hannah But-tall," who was Anne or Anna (Harding) Buttolph. This will was proved at Boston 5 Nov. 1672.

Children, born at Boston:

1. John², b. in Sept. 1645, bapt. 14 Dec. 1645; A.B. and A.M., Harvard College, 1669; became a physician and settled at Ipswich, Mass., where he d. 2 May 1721. His tombstone in the Old Graveyard at Ipswich reads: "Here Lies / Doct^r John / Bridgham Y^e / Son of M^r / Henry & Elize / beth Bridgham / of Boston Dⁱ / ed May y^e 2^d / 1721 in Y^e / 76 Year of his Age" (Essex An-

- tiqurian, 13 (1909):6; see also John Langdon Sibley, Graduates of Harvard University, 2 (1881):283-4).
- ii. Jonathan, birth not recorded at Boston, but prob. b. there 1647-50; became a tanner and inherited his father's tan yard. He was a freeman of Boston, 1675.
 - iii. Joseph, b. 17 Jan. 1651/2; member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., 1674; freeman, 1678; representative to the General Court, 1697. He moved to Northampton, Mass., where he was Deacon and ruling elder of the church, and d. there 5 Jan. 1708/9.
 - iv. Benjamin, b. 4 May 1654, bapt. 7 May 1654; member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., 1674.
 - v. Hopestill (a son), b. 29 July 1658, bapt. 1 Aug. 1658; d. before 1670.
 - vi. Nathaniel, b. 8 Dec. 1659, bapt. 11 Dec. 1659; d. at Boston 1 June 1660.
 - vii. Samuel, b. 17 Jan. 1660/1, bapt. 20 Jan. 1660/1.
 - viii. Nathaniel, b. 2 Apr. 1662, bapt. 6 Apr. 1662.
 - ix. James, b. 12 May 1664, bapt. 15 May 1664.

NOTE ON BRIDGHAM AND THOMAS BENEDICT OF NORWALK

In the preceding article, mention was made of a reference in the Boyd Marriage Index of Suffolk at the Society of Genealogists' Library in London to the marriage in 1629 between John Bridgham and Elizabeth "Benedick" at Woolpit in Suffolk. The entry in the original Parish Register of Woolpit reads:

"1629. 8th September. John Bridgham & Elizabeth Benedict widow (came both out of Norfolk)" [This is the only Bridgham or Benedict entry at Woolpit].

We have here, I think, a clue to the true parentage and county of birth of Thomas Benedict, who was born in England in 1617, came to New England about 1638, and settled successively at Southold, Huntington, and Jamaica, Long Island, and at Norwalk, Conn., where he died between 28 Feb. 1689/90 (the date of his will) and 18 March following (the date of the inventory of his estate). Thomas Benedict, who was a prominent man in each of the towns in which he lived, married Mary "Bridgum," and by her had issue nine children: Thomas, John, Samuel, James, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca.

According to family tradition, set down in his old age by Deacon James³ Benedict of Ridgefield, Conn., a grandson of Thomas¹ and Mary ("Bridgum") Benedict, the Benedict family came from the county of Nottingham, and Thomas was the son, grandson, and great-grandson of men named William Benedict. Deacon James Benedict further averred that Thomas's mother died, and his father then married "the widow Bridgum," who by a previous marriage

had had a daughter Mary, who later became Thomas Benedict's wife.

Now, Deacon James Benedict was a worthy but muddle-headed old gentleman. There is not the slightest trace of a Benedict family anywhere in any Nottinghamshire records, and we may be quite sure that no Benedict ever lived in that county. On the other hand, Deacon James Benedict's mother was a Gregory, and his maternal ancestors, the Gregory family, did indeed come from Nottinghamshire. This is the explanation of one confusion in the Deacon's recollections.

It seems altogether likely that Deacon James Benedict was also mixed up regarding the step-relationship of his paternal grandparents, Thomas¹ and Mary ("Bridgum") Benedict. No evidence has been found that a man named Benedict married a widow Bridgham (or "Bridgum" as the Deacon spelled it), but in the Parish Registers of Woolpit we have found the marriage of a John Bridgham to Elizabeth Benedict, widow, on 8 Sept. 1629. It seems very likely indeed that we have here the record of marriage of the widowed father of Mary "Bridgum" to the widowed mother of Thomas Benedict. The additional note in the marriage entry, "came both out of Norfolk," is further confirmation to our identification, for Norfolk and London are the only two localities in England where the very rare name of Benedict (probably continental in origin) is to be found in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

—John Insley Coddington

THE FAMILY OF CAPT. THADDEUS LACY

Thaddeus⁴ Lacy, son of Ebenezer³ (Edward², Edward¹) and Jedidah (Jackson) Lacy, was born presumably at Stratfield, Conn., in the late 1720's. His father by 1751 had moved to New Fairfield, Conn. Thaddeus settled in Roxbury, then a parish in Woodbury, Conn.; the births of his children were recorded in Woodbury, and the marriages of some of them in the Woodbury Church records. Thaddeus was made Captain of the 3d Company in Woodbury, May 1769, and had service in that capacity (2d Co., 2d Battalion) in 1776. His will, dated 13 Feb. 1770, was proved by the witnesses 4 Nov. 1776, named his wife Anna and the seven children named below. He died 3 Oct.—1775 if the Roxbury records in Cothren's History of Ancient Woodbury are to be believed—at Castleton, Vt., but the entry is obviously inserted under the wrong year, as Connecticut Archives show him alive in the Army in 1776 and his will was not proved until late in that year.

The first wife of Capt. Thaddeus Lacy was one Mary, mother of his children, who died at Roxbury 12 May 1764. The second wife, named in his will, was Anna, and she died at Roxbury 17 Nov. 1787 aged 62 and has a grave-stone.

Children of Thaddeus and Mary (—) Lacy:

- i. Mary, b. 14 Oct. 1748; m. 21 Nov. 1771, Richard Hurd.
- ii. Ebenezer, b. 30 Aug. 1750; see below.
- iii. Jedidah, b. 30 Jan. 1753.
- iv. Eunice, b. 1 Nov. 1756.
- v. Ezra, b. 18 Feb. 1759; m. 24 Jan. 1782, Lois Baker.
- vi. Rhoda, b. 3 Sept. 1761; m. 8 Feb. 1781, John Beach.
- vii. Thaddeus, b. 18 Apr. 1764.

Ebenezer Lacy, son of Thaddeus and Mary, was born at Roxbury, Conn., 30 Aug. 1750. He married there, first, 3 June 1773, Mary Hurd. She died there 24 Nov. 1782, and he married there, second, 21 Nov. 1782, Phebe Hurlbut, baptized there 8 July 1764, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Rogers) Hurlbut. Her father, Elijah Hurlbut, was baptized 8 Oct. 1738 and died in 1777 (Probate), and goes back through Joshua⁴, Joseph³, and Joseph², to Thomas¹ Hurlbut.

The family moved to Vermont, but the date and place of Ebenezer's death have not been learned. His wife Phebe died at Sandgate, Vt., 15 Nov. 1826, at the home of her daughter Mrs. Peck, and has a gravestone. Mrs. William C. (A. Helen) Fisher, of Tipton, Michigan, great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Lacy's son Thaddeus, has old family letters which contain valuable information. These letters are addressed to Thaddeus Lacy at Cooperstown, N.Y. One was written to her "Dear Son" by Phebe Lacy on 29 Sept. 1822—some four years before her death—and mentions "Mrs. Beebe" and "Mrs. Peck" by their married names although they were her daughters. Another letter is addressed from "Sandgate" 13 Feb. 1826 and signed by Phebe Lacy. A third is written from Sandgate 19 Nov. 1826 by Thomas Peck to his "Dear Brother" informing the latter of the death of his mother on the 15th of that month. Another is a letter from Thomas Peck, dated Sandgate 11 Jan. 1847, telling Thaddeus Lacy of the death of Lacy's sister, "Mindwell Peck." There is finally a letter, 1 July 1839, to Thaddeus Lacy, signed "Your Nephew, Alfred L Walling," written from Lerayville, Jefferson Co., N.Y., telling of the feeble health of Lacy's sister, Polly Walling.

From these letters, from a family record of Thaddeus Lacy's family, and from family knowledge, all supplied by Mrs. Fisher, we give with her permission for the benefit of other descendants the following record of the family of Ebenezer Lacy.

Children of Ebenezer and Mary (Hurd) Lacy:

- i. Isaac, killed in Buffalo, N.Y., by a runaway team.
- ii. Samuel, b. 22 Jan. 1779 in Conn.; moved to Bennington, Vt., with parents in 1784; Major, 1st Vt. Militia in War of 1812; d. in 1865; m. in 1801 Ruth Sigourney, b. 1777, d. 1832; see D.A.R. Lineage Book 53:333, which errs in assigning dates 1750-1862 to Samuel's mother Mary Hurd, which would make her 112 at death.

Children of Ebenezer and Phebe (Hurlbut) Lacy:

- iii. Polly (Mary), m. Alfred Walling; see mention above of letter from her son.
- iv. Sally, b. in Vt., 13 Feb. 1785; d. 22 Mar. 1857; m. William Beebe, b. 29 Jan. 1785, d. 4 Aug. 1863; both bur. in East Dorset, Vt., she aged 72-1-8, he aged 78-6-6. They had children including a son Thaddeus L.
- v. Thaddeus, b. at Bennington, Vt., 11 June 1789; d. at Milwaukee, Wis., 10 June 1852; m. in 1815 Elizabeth Sizer, b. 25 Sept. 1797, d. at Milwaukee, 28 Dec. 1850, dau. of Lemuel Jr. and Elizabeth (Sears) Sizer. Children, b. and raised at Cooperstown, N.Y.:
 1. Orlando E., b. 15 Aug. 1816; d. 7 Jan. 1898, Corning, N.Y.
 2. Harriet, b. 17 Feb. 1818; d. 24 Aug. 1819.
 3. Phebe, b. 11 May 1819; d. 21 June 1822.
 4. Edna, b. 21 Feb. 1821; d. 17 Aug. 1822.
 5. Charles W., b. 4 Apr. 1823; d. in Army 6 May 1847.
 6. Eugene, b. 14 Nov. 1826; d. 10 Sept. 1827.
 7. Edwin S., b. 21 Dec. 1829; d. at Chicago, Ill.
 8. Eugene Osman (known as Osman Eugene), b. 12 Nov. 1827; d. at Tipton, Mich., 21 Jan. 1907; m. at Cooperstown 6 May 1846 Eleanor Moffet Wilson, b. at Cooperstown 20 Mar. 1825, d. at Tipton, Mich., 23 Feb. 1907.
 9. Erasmus Darwin, b. 23 Apr. 1831(?); d. 24 May 1881.
 10. Ordella A., b. 13 June 1834; d. 22 Aug. 1841.
 11. Harriet Janette, b. 23 Apr. 1837; d. at Elmira, N.Y., 24 May 1881; m. ——— Deland.
 12. Alice E., b. 12 Feb. 1840; d. 13 Aug. 1841.
 13. Thurlow Weed, b. 10 Jan. 1844; d. at Prairie du Chien, Wis., 15 Oct. 1902.
- vi. Mindwell, b. at Sandgate, Vt., 2 May 1791; d. there 5 Jan. 1847; m. 11 Mar. 1813 Thomas Peck of Sandgate, b. 1 Apr. 1786, d. at Belleville, Wis., 14 July 1865. Children, b. at Sandgate, Vt.:
 1. Phebe Ann, b. 20 Nov. 1813.
 2. Harriot, b. 10 Apr. 1815.
 3. Eli, b. 25 June 1816.
 4. Amarillis, b. 2 Aug. 1820.

SMITH OF JAMAICA, L.I., AND MAIDENHEAD, N.J.

A deed in Kent County, Delaware [Deed Book "D," Folio 11] sheds light on the Smith family of Jamaica, Long Island [see The American Genealogist, 25:72-74]. From Thomas Smith and wife and Joseph Smith and wife, to Edmond Needham, for £48, two tracts formerly owned by Samuel Mathews.

"[blank] day of [blank] in the twelfth year of the reign of William the third over England" [i.e. 1700].

From "Thomas Smith of Maidenhead in the province of West new Jersey yeoman and susanna his wife and Joseph Smith of Jamaica in Queens County upon Long Island alias Nassau yeoman and Mary his wife"....

land purchased by Samuel Mathews of Kent County from Stephen Paradee on 13 Sept. 1698, 200 acres, part of a tract called "Exeter"; and land purchased by Samuel Mathews of Kent County from John Dubois on 14 Sept. 1698, 75 acres, all of a tract called "Paradee's Pastime" (formerly part of the above tract "Exeter")....

"And whereas the within Sam^l Mathews above named deceased without issue and intestate surviving the above named Susanna wife of Thomas Smith above named and the above named Mary [wife of Joseph Smith] abovesaid, the s^d Susanna and Mary both Mathews by those virgin names and sister of the whole blood unto the said Samuel there [sic] brother are by lawful dissent [descent] the next right Heirs unto there s^d Brother and co-heirs and partners"....

Thomas and Joseph Smith sign; Susanna and Mary Smith make their marks. Witness, William Wardell.

"Att a court held for the s^d County of Kent annexed to the province of Pensilvania the twelfth day of May 1702 Thomas Schidmore as attorney to the within named Thomas Smith and Susanna Smith and Joseph Smith and Mary his wife did in open court acknowledge and deliver the within written Deed to the only proper use and behoofe of the within mentioned Edmond Needham his heirs and assigns forever,

Test: Will^m Rodeney Clk"

This Joseph Smith was the son of Joseph and Ruth (Beardsley) Smith of Jamaica [supra, 25:72]; he married Mary Mathews and died 1732. It seems quite probable that Thomas Smith of Maidenhead, N.J., was a brother of Joseph, Jr. Thomas died testate at Maidenhead in 1702, mentioning wife Suzannah and his children, also his "father-in-law" Ralph Hunt. If Thomas was son of Joseph, Hunt would not be his stepfather, as Joseph Smith Sr. is known to have survived beyond 1702. Hunt may have been his wife's stepfather.

—George D. W. Ferris, 20 Housman St., Danbury, Conn.

RECENT BOOKS

Jeremy Adams of Cambridge, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., and his descendants. By Arthur Adams. Reprinted with Additions and Corrections from The Yearbooks of the Atlantic County (New Jersey) Historical Society for 1950, 1951, and 1952. Boston, Mass., 1955. Cloth, 45 p. Illustrated; indexed.

This valuable little book gives records of the Adams (Addoms) family of Great Egg Harbor, N. J., to this side of 1800. This family descends from Jeremy Adams of Hartford, Conn., and his wife Rebecca, widow of Samuel Greenhill. It is a convenience to have all this material in a single volume, which should gain it a wider circulation.

The additions are important, especially the discovery of the marriage at Cranbrook, Kent, of Samuel Grinnell to Rebecca Baseden on 24 June 1628. Their daughter Rebecca Greenhill was baptized in the nearby parish of Staplehurst, 24 Feb. 1630, and married John Shepard of Hartford, so this discovery provides the maiden name of an ancestress of both the Adams and the Shepard families.

Recommended to libraries and descendants.

Some More Descendants of John Warner, the Immigrant of Farmington, Conn., through Daniel⁵ Warner (Dr. Benjamin⁴, Dr. Ebenezer³, John², John¹) who was Killed at the Battle of Bennington. By Edward Raymond Sandiford, 17 Windsor Place, Bloomfield, N. J. 1956. Reproduced, 9 p. in folder, with photostat of letter.

This brochure gives much of value on the family of the noted Col. Seth Warner and his brother Daniel who originated in Roxbury, then a parish in Woodbury, Conn. A copy of a letter written by a daughter of Col. Seth Warner is included, which gives family information, and many other sources, both public and private, were covered by the compiler, from which the conclusions stated are carefully deduced. Woodbury land records are cited extensively to distinguish between two contemporary Warners named Daniel. It is a fine example of genealogical reasoning, and a footnote to Vermont history. Mr. Whitney, whose notes are quoted on the final page, thought the monument erected to Col. Seth Warner was in Woodbury, but it still stands in the center of Roxbury.

Three pamphlets by Elmer Garfield Van Name, 230 Bellevue Avenue, Haddonfield, N.J.: lithoprinted.

(1) The Van Namee Family. 7 p, n.d.

(2) The Housman (Huysman)-Simonson Family of Staten Island, N.Y. 11 p., 1955.

(3) Facts regarding one Joseph Lake of Staten Island,

New York. (Revised) 7 p., 1954.

These genealogical studies are well thought out and well presented, and constitute a real contribution to the history of the families considered. The first provides a probable hypothesis for the origin of the Van Namees of Dutchess, Rensselaer, Otsego and Herkimer Counties, N.Y. The Housmans considered were of Bushwick, Hackensack, and Staten Island. Joseph Lake (1772-1854) of Staten Island is proved not to be a son of William Lake (1746-1823); his descendants are given but his parentage remains unknown.

We regret to note the death of Mr. Courtland B. Springer of Upper Darby, Pa., on 19 Nov. 1956. He and Mrs. Springer are known in the genealogical field for their fine work on the Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church records which have appeared serially in Delaware History, reviewed in several of our previous issues. Mrs. Springer has written that she hopes to continue this work.

The Manchester Public Libraries, Manchester, England. Mr. G. E. Haslam, Chief Cataloguer, has corrected our impression (*supra*, 32:254) that the genealogical section of these libraries might be described as "spotty," an impression derived from the appearance of a few titles in Part I of their catalogue and the absence of many others. The imperfections of the Dewey Decimal System for the filing of genealogical books seem to have led former cataloguers to separate some books which belong in the same category. Part II, soon to be published, will include most of the titles whose absence we noted in Part I.

Fritts Family Forum. Mailing address: C/o The N.J. Genesis, 49 Grosvenor Road, Short Hills, N.J.

Just started: should be of interest to descendants of Fritts, Fritz, and Fretts families.

Houston and Allied Families. A Genealogical Study with Biographical Notes. Compiled by Thomas H. Bateman of Philadelphia and privately printed for Samuel Fred-eric Houston by the American Historical Co., Inc., New York, 1950. Blue cloth, half bound black morocco, 9"x 12" page, 662 p. with indexes of some descendants and family lists only.

[The following is part of a review written by Walter Lee Sheppard, too long to include in its entirety.]

Seldom has such excellent printing and binding, such profusion of four color engravings of coat armour, charts and the like been seen by this writer. The book workmanship has been lavish and excellent. It is with

regret therefore that this writer must report the contents to be unreliable.

A good example of an unsupported statement is that on page 44, paragraph seven, where Sarah Wilson, daughter of Thomas and Eleanor, is stated to have married Col. Jacob Strickler. The reference here cited is Col. Jacob's will which is abstracted on page 41, and neither the abstract nor the original indicates the paternity or the maiden name of his wife. (Actually, Col. Jacob did marry a Sarah Wilson, daughter of Thomas, but not daughter of this Thomas. Her father was Thomas, innkeeper, of Paradise Twp., York County. The evidence is too voluminous to be offered here, but the writer plans to publish it later.) No reference is cited that supports the identification given in the book.

A doubtful authority is Forerunners, a genealogy of the Strickler family, by Harry M. Strickler. This book has been cited for the use of coat armour, which is reproduced in color opposite page 26, and is cited as an authority for generations 1 (Henry Strickler) and 3 (Col. Jacob Strickler), but not for generation 2. There is a good reason for this omission, for it makes the really careless error of combining two Jacobs (generations 2 and 3) into one. However, in spite of this evidence of inaccuracy, the book is still cited as authority, and as a result in Henry's list of children appear "Susanna, married Mr. Furrey" and "Martha, married Mr. Shallenberger," even though the abstract of Col. Jacob's will (third generation) shows that these two are his sisters—and therefore children of Jacob².

The compiler identifies the wife of Henry Strickler as Susanna Stauffer. The cited Strickler genealogy says her name is derived from a Bible record, but no date of marriage is stated and the whereabouts of the source material is not indicated. Yet the present compiler has identified her father as one Ulrich Stauffer because—to quote—"Ulrich Stauffer, first of this family in America, was the only one recorded in the published list of arrivals in the colony as early as 1727." Those who use these ship lists (Pennsylvania German Pioneers, by Strassburger and Hinke) know that the lists start in 1727, and though there were many earlier German immigrants, there is no list of them. Stauffer is a name as common as Smith, and probably there were many Susanna Stauffers of the proper age in Pennsylvania in 1727. Nor is it clear that Susanna did not come with her husband, since the list for Henry's ship does not name women and children passengers.

A fairly high-grade genealogy was published in 1942 under the title, Stricklers of Pennsylvania (see pp. 47, 158, 159) which, although it repeats the uncertain identification of Henry's wife as a Stauffer (but with-

out attempting to name her father), properly separates the two Jacobs into two generations, names the children of Jacob Sr., and correctly identifies the two wives of the latter. Mr. Bateman indicates only one wife for Jacob (page 41), Catharine Forrey [the second wife], whose surname, he says, is not known, and whom he identifies as the mother of Col. Jacob. Col. Jacob was actually the son of the first wife, Magdalena Shirk, as proved by the will of her father Joseph [Will Book C-1, p. 89, Lancs], dated 30 June 1770, proved 4 Aug. 1770, which names her and his son-in-law Jacob Strickler. A manuscript Shirk genealogy at the Lancaster Historical Society would have supplied material for an additional family for this book.

On the title family, one finds material on the Irish pre-colonial generations, not previously published and of value if accurate. A doubtful statement in the unreliable Houston of Pequea by M. E. Houston, that the wife of the immigrant ancestor, John Houston, was Martha, "daughter of George Stewart, a newly arrived Scotch-Irish immigrant," is here perpetuated. Two men of this name lived in the vicinity of the Pequea Valley at the right period. One George Stuart died about 1745 in Chester County, and the will of his widow (1748/9) proves that their daughter Martha married William Beaty of Virginia. The will of the other George Stewart, of Donegal Twp., Lancaster Co., in 1732, names his children but no daughter Martha. There may have been other George Stewarts in the area at this time, but the identification of John Houston's wife should be held in abeyance until the evidence can be presented.

For the Boude family line, the only reference cited is volume 1 of J. W. Jordan's Colonial Families of Philadelphia, which few would classify as authoritative. The same reference appears on other lines.

On the Wright family, photostats of the original Bible records of John Wright, the immigrant, are available at the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, but do not appear to have been used by the compiler.

Additional data on the Barber and Tidmarsh families could have been found in The American Genealogist, 29: 219-228. The compiler's study of Shepherd of Shepherds-town, W. Va., shows a lack of inspection of the original material of Charles E. Sheppard, available at the Vineland Historical Society, Vineland, N.J. Incidentally, the arms beautifully reproduced for this family bear no relation at all to the West Virginia family, in whose possession has been found the crest of the Devonshire Shepherds (see Charles E. Sheppard Mss.). But this is typical of the coat armour elsewhere reproduced which has pictorial value but the connection of which with the specific families treated is not established.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Between 1926 and 1956 I compiled or edited for publication some 60 genealogical volumes and contributed over 200 articles to periodicals. (See Who's Who in America, 1956-1957, for a partial listing of these.) It is impossible for me to answer the numerous queries received relating to details in these many books and articles, unless employed to spend the time required to make a re-examination of the records and problems involved.

I am planning to retire shortly from private research and do not desire further small research commissions. Subject to prior engagement, I would consider the compilation or editing of a genealogical book, preferably the history of a single family, and preferably a Connecticut family. My experience is of value in compiling, editing, indexing, and seeing such a volume through the press.

Donald Linn Jacobus

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H. Minot Pitman, Fellow of American Society of Genealogists, Contributing Editor of The American Genealogist. Research anywhere on the Atlantic Seaboard. See "Who's Who in the East," 1955. 88 Sunnyside Avenue, Bronxville, N.Y.

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